

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

THE RIFLE 1885

ARMS & THE MAN 1906

SHOOTING

& FISHING

~ 1888 to ~

~ 1906 ~

VOLUME LXXV

NUMBER 6



MAJOR HARRY B. SMITH
Team Captain

MARTIN
COULTER

DODSON
NUESSLEIN
BRUCE

CAPTAIN JOSEPH JACKSON
Team Coach
SEITZINGER
LACH

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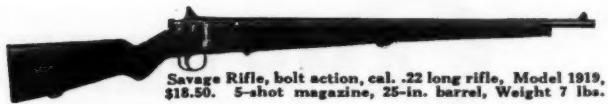
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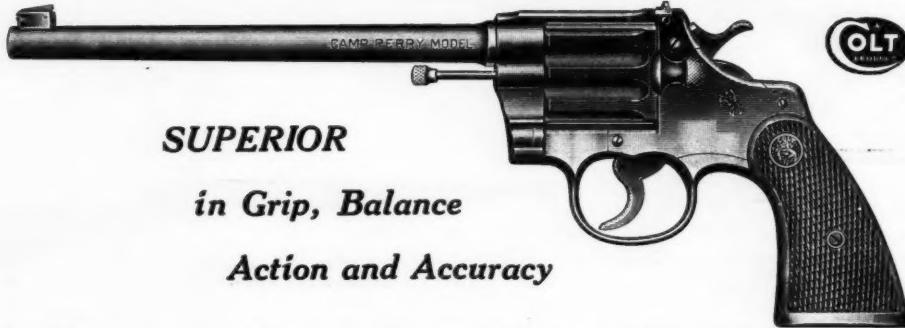
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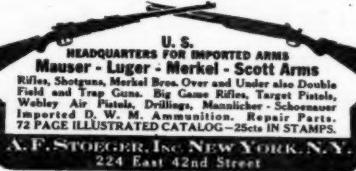
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WRITE

J. W. FECKER

1954 Perrysville Avenue
Observatory Station
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Team Sails!

THE UNITED STATES RIFLE TEAM, on which are pinned America's hopes for the return to this country of the Argentine Cup and the Free Rifle Championship of the World, sailed on May 4 from New York bound for foreign shores.

Much of the final outcome of the match will depend on the comparative morale of the Swiss and American teams. The Swiss riflemen know that their country is behind them to a man. In Switzerland they even sell Rifle Team stamps, similar to our familiar "Red Cross" seals, to raise money for their International riflemen.

Many American sportsmen have already contributed amounts varying from \$1.00 to \$100.00 to help send our Team abroad and to let the boys know that the shooters of this country are just as much behind the American Team as the Swiss are behind their Team.

Have you done your bit to help "Beat the Swiss"? About \$1,000.00 more is needed to assure the Team having all the comforts to which they are entitled. Any balance unexpended from this year's Team will be applied to the 1928 Team.

Use the blank below to

HELP BEAT THE SWISS

National Rifle Association,
1108 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

I believe that America should extend the same support to its International Team as the Swiss give their riflemen and attach \$..... as my share toward boosting the morale of our men on the firing line at Rome.

Fraternally yours,

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Publication of The National Rifle Association of America

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Vol. LXXV, No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1927

\$3.00 a Year. 25 Cents a Copy

The Selection of the International Team

AMERICA'S entry in the International Free Rifle Matches for 1927 has been selected and will sail from New York on the *President Roosevelt* of the United States Lines on May 4. The team will land at Cherbourg and proceed immediately to Rome, the scene of the 1927 Matches. The team consists of:

Maj. Harry L. Smith, U. S. M. C., Team Captain

Maj. Julian S. Hatcher, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., Team Adjutant.

Capt. Joseph Jackson, U. S. M. C., Team Coach.

First Lieut. P. M. Martin, Cavalry, U. S. A.

Mr. Lawrence Nuesslein, District of Columbia

Private (First Class) R. F. Seitzinger, U. S. M. C.

Mr. W. L. Bruce, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Gunnery Sgt. Raymond O. Coulter, U. S. M. C.

Lieut. M. W. Dodson, Pennsylvania National Guard

Sgt. L. Lach, U. S. M. C.

The members of the team are listed above in the order in which they finished in the final tryouts. The finals were fired at Quantico, April 20 to 22, inclusive.

The course of fire for the final tryouts was the same as the course in the preliminaries. Each competitor fired thirty shots standing, twenty shots kneeling, and ten shots prone on each of the three days. The complete scores for the twenty-one participants in the finals were as follows:

RIFLE RANGE DETACHMENT, MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VA.

Record of International Rifle Team Tryouts held at this post April 20, 21, and 22, 1927.

Name	Rank	Date	Standing	Kneeling	Prone	Total
Martin, P. M., 1st Lt., U.S. Cav.	20	85	80	90	93	523
	21	80	87	91	84	519
	22	75	85	89	93	520
Totals.....		240	252	246	270	270
						284
						1,562
Nuesslein, L., Civ.....	20	80	86	83	84	92
	21	84	86	86	84	96
	22	84	75	81	84	88
Totals.....		248	247	250	252	266
						277
						1,540
Seitzinger, R. F., P.F.C., U.S.M.C.	20	75	80	86	85	92
	21	85	83	87	85	91
	22	83	80	81	90	79
Totals.....		243	243	254	260	242
						280
						1,522
Bruce, W. L., Civ.	20	77	80	77	75	84
	21	85	77	86	90	89
	22	80	86	72	84	91
Totals.....		242	243	235	249	264
						281
						1,514
Coulter, R. D., Gy. Sgt., U.S.M.C.	20	82	88	83	84	91
	21	72	80	84	82	88
	22	82	76	76	83	86
Totals.....		236	244	243	249	263
						278
						1,513
Dodson, M. W., Civ.	20	83	81	77	81	80
	21	80	79	88	75	88
	22	83	75	88	82	89
Totals.....		246	235	253	238	257
						281
						1,510

Lach, L., Sgt., U.S.M.C.	20	80	83	69	84	79	93	488
	21	83	79	81	83	87	88	501
	22	71	82	84	95	88	95	515
Totals.....		234	244	234	262	254	276	1,504
Dinwiddie, M. W., Civ.	20	83	84	76	86	87	88	504
	21	85	81	86	92	85	89	518
	22	69	81	77	84	77	93	481
Totals.....		237	246	239	262	249	270	1,503
Fisher, M., Gy. Sgt., U.S.M.C.	20	72	82	82	83	81	87	487
	21	81	74	78	87	87	89	496
	22	78	84	80	88	81	94	505
Totals.....		231	240	240	258	249	270	1,488
Blakley, J., Gy. Sgt., U.S.M.C.	20	72	83	79	89	85	91	499
	21	73	78	79	86	86	91	493
	22	68	73	84	90	89	91	495
Totals.....		213	234	242	265	260	273	1,487
Somers, V. H., Civ.	20	81	78	77	78	83	94	491
	21	79	79	81	83	78	93	493
	22	80	81	71	89	87	94	502
Totals.....		240	238	229	250	248	281	1,486
Obenauf, H. O., Civ.	20	77	81	72	88	85	91	494
	21	84	77	81	83	86	95	506
	22	73	66	78	84	85	96	482
Totals.....		234	224	231	255	256	282	1,482
Tobey, O. J., Corp., U.S.M.C.	20	83	81	78	89	82	85	498
	21	74	82	77	85	88	96	502
	22	77	71	77	83	82	92	482
Totals.....		234	234	232	257	252	273	1,482
Blount, J. P., Civ.	20	74	81	82	86	80	93	496
	21	75	73	79	85	90	91	493
	22	78	69	73	85	88	87	480
Totals.....		227	223	234	256	258	271	1,469
McDougal, D. S., Civ.	20	74	82	70	78	87	85	476
	21	83	78	84	86	71	90	492
	22	73	77	79	82	86	94	491
Totals.....		230	237	233	246	244	269	1,459
Wright, H. C., Civ.	20	75	77	81	87	79	92	491
	21	79	78	62	85	77	89	470
	22	80	77	73	76	74	97	477
Totals.....		234	232	216	248	230	278	1,438
Renshaw, H., Civ.	20	67	80	71	75	81	96	470
	21	82	79	82	76	79	96	494
	22	55	82	70	76	79	93	455
Totals.....		204	241	223	227	239	285	1,419
Olson, H. G., Civ.	20	62	77	70	83	77	84	453
	21	82	69	79	77	79	92	478
	22	76	77	75	82	82	94	486
Totals.....		220	223	224	242	238	270	1,417
Dolson, M. C., Civ.	20	74	82	71	87	86	81	481
	21	74	71	64	80	73	91	453
	22	69	79	70	84	86	89	477
Totals.....		217	232	205	251	245	261	1,411
Shields, C., Civ.	20	77	86	77	88	68	83	479
	21	75	66	76	65	79	87	448
	22	74	76	72	75	79	88	464
Totals.....		226	228	225	228	226	258	1,391
Peterson, E. S., G. Mtc., U.S.N.	20	66	62	71	70	76	90	435
	21	67	82	74	79	83	90	475
	22	69	78	75	81	80	84	467
Totals.....		202	222	220	230	239	264	1,377

Eighteen of these twenty-one competitors were participating by virtue of their performance in preliminary tryouts. Three of the men unable to participate in preliminary tryouts took advantage of the opportunity offered them to participate in the finals by paying their own expenses to Quantico. One of the three, Nuesslein, finished in second place and will have his expenses refunded to him. The others, McDougal and Olson, failed to make a place for themselves on the team.

For the first time in a number of years the team will be equipped with the uniform type of shooting jacket, donated to the members of the team by the Sigmund Eisner Company, of Red Bank, N. J.

The outstanding

feature of the competition for places on the team which will wear the United States shield in the matches at Rome this year was the splendid spirit of good sportsmanship manifest by all the men. No finer spirit has ever been displayed on any competitive field. There was the case of Bruce, of Wyoming. Under International conditions

the delicacy of the set trigger is recognized, and in the case of an accidental discharge, unless the rifle is at the shooter's shoulder, another shot is permitted. Bruce had one of these accidents with the gun resting on his knee. Captain Jackson authorized the scorer to issue another cartridge. Bruce took the cartridge which was given him, slipped it in the chamber and fired. The pit signaled a miss. Bruce felt that his hold was good, but the pit was unable to find the shot and Bruce took the miss without argument or complaint. Finishing the string, he "picked up his brass" and left the firing-point. It was the last day of the tryout, and a clean miss on the International target means the loss of a possible ten points. Discussing the matter later with Captain Jackson, the team coach, some one suggested that possibly a National Match cartridge had been issued to Bruce in error. A check-up of the fired cartridges brought back by the shooter from the firing-line indicated that this was exactly what had happened, with the result that the higher velocity National Match cartridge had pitched its bullet clear over the top of the International target. Bruce, however, refused to take another shot or to fire the string over again, saying that such things constituted the breaks of the game.

With this sort of spirit manifest, none of the losing competitors could do otherwise than congratulate the Wyoming shooter on his final score, which placed him fourth among the contestants.

A shooter and his alibis have generally come to be looked on as inseparable, but alibis were submerged among the bunch who shot it out over the Quantico ranges. The attitude of

every man who failed to make the team was "the best man won." Several of those who failed admittedly were hampered by strange conditions or by set triggers, to which they were not accustomed, but they all heartily appreciated the good work done by the winners and the experience which they themselves had derived as a result of the competition. Several of these men who failed to make the grade this year unquestionably have the makings of real International shots and many of them will be heard from in the future.

Every rifle match has its outstanding "goat"—some one who just seems to get all the hard luck that a man might normally expect in a lifetime heaped into one competition.



Protected Firing Points for the Tryouts at Quantico

Marcus Dinwiddie, the elongated youngster from Virginia and the District of Columbia, was the goat of the 1927 team tryouts. The same hard luck which trailed Dinwiddie at the Olympic Matches in 1924, when he established a new world's record for 50-meter shooting offhand with the .22 caliber rifle, only to have the score beaten in the last few minutes of the Olympic Matches by a Frenchman, overtook him on the final day of the tryouts at Quantico. Dinwiddie's 504 on the first day placed him in fourth position. His 518 on the second day moved him up into third place. That night Quantico was struck by a hailstorm which sent the temperature tumbling, and the third day the tryouts were fired in a cold rain, with the firing-points sloppy with icy water. Dinwiddie's physical make-up abhors the cold, and the conditions set him to shivering. Here again the splendid spirit of sportsmanship on the part of the competitors became evident when many of them offered Dinwiddie additional warmer clothing to add to his comfort. The lad was afraid, however, that additional clothing might throw his form off worse than the cold, and he struggled through. Under the same miserable conditions, the superior physique of the Marine, Lach, showed to splendid advantage and he came through with a total of 515, which included a remarkable score of 95 in the kneeling position, to top Dinwiddie by one point for the seventh and last place on the team.

The team as finally selected was immediately put into training at Quantico and the new rifles which had been made up for the team were issued. Each man was permitted to select the two guns which seemed to give

him the best results. One of these rifles was used for practice with the special International Match ammunition and the other rifle was held as a reserve to be used in firing at Rome. Several rifles were then packed with the team's baggage to form a team reserve for the competitions abroad.

At the time that this is being written, the results of the team practice are not known. It is safe to assume, however, that the men who survived the grueling final tryout, equipped with the finest rifles with which any of our International Teams have been armed and the best ammunition which has ever been turned out for an International Team, will give an excellent account of themselves in the matches

at Rome. The Swiss, who made such remarkable scores in the matches in 1925 on their home range, may hardly be expected to duplicate this performance on the range in Italy. They are much more susceptible to a loss of morale due to foreign surroundings than are the American teams, who have invariably shot better in the actual team competition

than they have in preliminary practice. While several of the members of the American team will be new to European firing-lines, they are all hard-boiled match shooters of considerable experience in American competitions. The slogan adopted for this year's International campaign has been "Beat the Swiss." The team is imbued with this spirit and they know that they are backed by the shooters of America, who, by their contributions to the International Team Fund raised by the National Rifle Association, have made this trip possible.

The preliminary tryouts which were held throughout the country brought out the largest field of competitors that have ever taken part in an International elimination contest. Three hundred and twenty-four men participated. To these should be added the three who went to Quantico at their own expense. In some cases the men who desired to take part in the tryout were so much in earnest that, being unable to get to one of the designated centrally located ranges, they requested and received permission to fire on local ranges under the supervision of officers of the National Guard who were specially detailed for this purpose. Several men were designated as eligible to attend the tryouts at Quantico without expense to themselves, but were unable to make the trip. These men were: J. B. Grier, of Delaware; C. E. Nordhus and S. D. Monahan, of Illinois; N. G. Stabler, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Jackson, of the District of Columbia; and Lieut. S. R. Hinds, of the Army.

In many cases, due to the earliness of the season, these regional tryouts were fired under

(Continued on Page 21)

What Next With The Caliber Twenty-Two Rifle

By Capt. G. L. Wotkyns

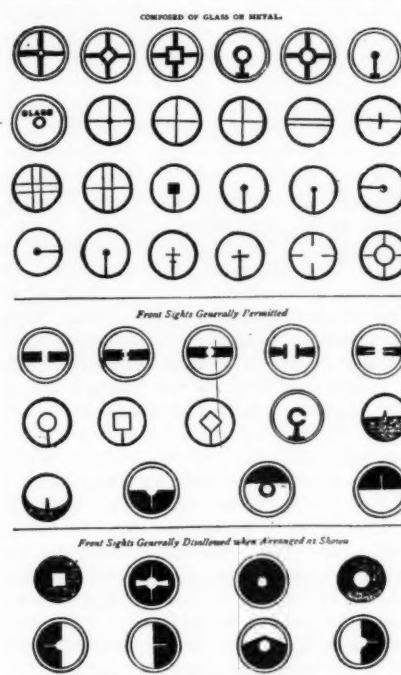
THIS year at Sea Girt and Perry will see some innovations in ammunition and targets, real steps in advance, too, they are; and it is therefore wise that we look over the field that we may not indulge in that eleventh-hour process which is always dangerous.

The targets this year for the International Small-Bore or Dewar, and for that matter all small-bore competitions fired in the open, will have the 8-ring blacked in. This means that the bull at 50 yards will be about 3 inches in diameter and at 100 yards exactly 6 inches in diameter. Last year these new bulls were used in the official firings for the Dewar, but unfortunately we were not especially familiar with them. This year we propose to be very familiar with them just as soon as we possibly can obtain them from the N. R. A. The carton of the 100-yard bull—that is, the 10-ring—is not changed but remains 2 inches as of yore; but the 10-ring or carton of the 50-yard bull is .89 of an inch, and not 1 inch, as of old. This change is one brought about by the British in order to reduce the perfect deluge of possibles which of late years have piled up. The reduction amounts to half the caliber of the rifle, or .11 of an inch, and is just enough to cause plenty of trouble, I can here and now remark. In my estimation the 50-yard bull is now nearly as hard to score on as the 100-yard, at least that has been my experience; but as I am more or less out of training at present I may be a bit pessimistic. What it amounts to in percentage is evident at any rate and has not added to the confidence factor.

The increase in bull diameter is a good thing, especially when using iron sights, as we must play the iron-sight game from now on more than we have in the past if we ever are to win from the British. In the future there perhaps will not be the excuse to resort to the scope, because of the really very trying size of bull we have used in the past. The "4-minute bull," as it is known in the rifleman's parlance, is supposed to have been large enough, and it would appear that such was the case from the astounding scores made on it; but owing to the great number of shots that a small-bore rifleman will fire in a day's shooting, and the fact that the bull is of the zone type—*i.e.*, having inner scoring circles of higher values, increasing as the shots strike nearer the center—it has been found that by increasing the diameter of the bull a most decided reduction in eye strain has been brought about. At the same time just as much skill is required to place the shots in the little carton, or ten-ring, as of yore. In fact, the average small-bore shot is at first tempted to ease off a bit because he does see this new bull a bit more distinctly. If our small-bore bull's-eyes scored as do the military—that is, a shot striking the bull directly in the center counting for no more than one

just touching its circumference—we would be justified in retaining the small bull's-eye.

The modern trend in America is towards the zone-target, for the very good and simple reason that it gives one the value of his hold, and also very greatly eases the strain on the



Various Forms of Front Target Sights

eyes. The zone-target is by no means new in this country, for the standard American and German ring targets are of this type and have been used for many years, but we do not see them used as we formerly did because the type of marksmanship which put into use these targets has, I am sorry to say, waned. However, the increasing interest in the "free rifle" (caliber .30, target type primarily, employing a special super-accurate ammunition) has brought into prominence the large-sized zone-target, quite universal in Europe for this type of marksmanship. This bull, when used at 300 meters, is approximately 24 inches in diameter, the carton or innermost circle being roughly 4 inches in diameter. It is a splendid bull to aim upon, and calls for the utmost skill to register high scores. The gist of the thing is this: the heart of the target is located in the center, and not any old place within the whole blackened area, as is the case with our military target. As our ammunition, rifles, and sighting equipment improve so should our targets keep pace with progress. This new six-minute bull for our small-bore work quite closely simulates the Swiss bull at 300 meters or 328 yards.

We Americans of the small-bore clan have

of late years stressed the telescopic sight, I fear somewhat unduly so. I freely admit I am a great lover of this type of sighting, and have resented strongly the foolish attacks upon it from time to time by people who in many instances should have known better. Due to this great interest in the scope-sight we have produced the most superb and precise sighting medium of the super-accurate marksmanship type the world has ever known. At the same time we have become increasingly conversant with the many problems connected with this highly scientific form of sighting medium. These lessons have not been wasted, nor will our interest lag in the game if we again turn to the iron sights which we *must do, and immediately*.

There are a number of little but important points in connection with the iron sights which it will do no harm to bring up at this time. We all no doubt are more or less aware of them, but are inclined to let them take care of themselves until the last minute, and that quite often is too late:

First, if the aperture or ring front sight is used (and, taken by and large, this form of front sight for target work is by all odds the most uniform in its action), it is quite important that the aperture be adjusted to the new bull, and this adjustment will have to be carried out by the shooter himself. Just what this will turn out to be only the shooter and his God can determine. To lay down hard-and-fast rules as regards what is optically right in the case of one good shot is positively bad medicine for another equally fine shot. I have attempted to stress this point many times in the past, with more or less success, when along comes a chap with one of those analytical minds and a lead pencil, and forthwith he proceeds to prove what this magic circle should be, and a lot of other things. This good chap makes up one of these aperture front sights with just the right theoretical thickness of ring and diameter of aperture, carefully considering, of course, the sight radius, diameter of bull, usual illumination, etc., and proceeds to discover that something is amiss. Whereat by the process of *cut and try* he evolves that which is right for him, but quite impossible for any other rifleman who even glances through those sights.

It is a nice problem, interesting and most instructive, as the above forty-six combinations would indicate. Riflemen have experimented, sworn by, and proven positively that one of these combinations is the best ever, the other forty-five being positively worse than useless; and this will continue to be so, for were it not so the very great charm of rifle-shooting and the tinkering about would soon vanish entirely, and we would be obliged to play the "as issued" line, or take to croquet or golf.

As an indication of what one should start

with in the aperture front-sight line I suggest an over-all diameter of between .185 and .250 of an inch, with an aperture starting at about .085 or not much over .100 of an inch. It is easy to enlarge the aperture. The advantage of the thick ring is that it cuts off a considerable amount of glare in a very bright light.

With the aperture foresight it is dangerous to attempt any corrections by holding the bull either high or low, right or left, in the ring, for in doing so there is danger of a false sight and a shot badly out. The bull should be perfectly clear and in the center of the ring, which should be looked through, and not focused in any way. The bull should not be blurred or misty, but should present a true circle perfectly free from mistiness. If the bull is at all blurred the eyes should be rested and aim taken again, or a wild shot will surely follow. If the eye is conscious of the ring at all it should be conscious of a true circle around the bull. If the ring appears to be oval the probability is that the sight is not being taken truly through the center of the back-sight aperture, or it may be, of course, if the oval shape persists, that the eyes have some defect that needs the attention of an oculist.

With the blade foresight we can make splendid shooting with a width of from .05 to .10 of an inch; and if this blade is not protected with a hood it is best that the portion seen by the eye be somewhat undercut so that reflection of light is reduced to a minimum, while the top and sides of the blade should be beveled slightly towards the muzzle for the same reason.

About the rear sight: This should, of course, be of the aperture type, and as close to the eye as possible in order to shut out as much as possible of the stray light which would otherwise enter from the sides. With the light cut off, the pupil opens up wider than otherwise. For dimly illuminated objects this is a great help, as the larger pupil permits more light to enter the eye. A blinder of leather is often an admirable aid, the sight disk being passed through a small hole punched in the large patch of leather, and the whole firmly attached to the arm of the sight. Most disks employed on our present American rear sights have far too small an over-all diameter. The iris by dilating or contracting prevents too much light from entering the eye. It voluntarily contracts when the eye is exposed to a bright light, and relaxes again when the illumination is reduced. The usual size of aperture placed in the rear sight disk for target work is .05 of an inch. I would call this the mean. Disks having a series of apertures such, for instance, as the B. S. A. 6-hole eyepiece, are excellent, although one is at times inclined to overly play with them to the detriment of the score. As a rule one size will be found to be the happy medium; and when this has been found it is well to stick to it, and listen not to the Siren.

Now there are some phenomena connected with aiming which deserve more study by skilled shots. It is quite possible to be completely deceived in an aim through the fact that the impression of an object upon the

retina of the eye may persist for quite an appreciable length of time after the object has ceased to be in sight. I have no doubt this has been the cause of many of the weird strays that often occur in an otherwise perfect string of shots in a hotly contested match. Match shooting is one of the most intense contests of physical and mental action the human frame can be put to, although we are to all outward appearances as calm as you please. There are certain men who have a trick of two groups or one or two characteristic wild shots who can be proved to cause them by abnormal aims. It is probable that the number of these men is greater than would be supposed. A possible explanation is in the existence of a small defect on the lens of the eye. This may be sometimes in the line of aim, and at others not in it. It is positively essential, therefore, for those who have any sort of eye defect to take the greatest care always to bed the rifle in the same place on the shoulder, and lie at the same angle.

The use of the telescopic sight has in a measure brought about the employment of shorter barrels in recent years, resulting in more compact, condensed weapons. With the scope-sight it makes no difference what the length of the barrel may happen to be just so it suits the fancy of the rifleman and is dead accurate. With iron sights it is well known that a good sight radius is a decided help in reducing the error of aim; and it can be demonstrated, at least on paper, that a sighting radius of, we will say, 36 inches is superior to one of 26 inches.

What this correct sight radius is I am not prepared to discuss at this time, or for that matter as I now see it at any future time, because our own splendid service rifle with its 22-inch sight radius has put on scores for the last twenty-five years that have simply been the marvel of the shooting world, and has easily held its own against barrels far longer, and chambered for the same cartridges, too. It is not entirely a question of skill or experience, though that is of course essential in the first place, but more of the marvelous adaptability of the human eye to adjust itself to situations which theoretically are untenable. I do not from the above wish it understood that a short sight radius is as desirable as a longer one; but I maintain that we often stress these points unduly, thereby losing sight of other equally essential features, such as, for instance, the fit and hang of the piece, ignition, etc.

One of the most essential features in a rifle is that it fit the user comfortably, in order that the rifleman may bed the piece each time in the same identical fashion from shot to shot. Unless the facial support is the same from shot to shot there is going to be an error in the aim and a struggle to maintain that aim that will in time break down the utmost skill. The balance and hang, too, may be such with a certain length of barrel that in spite of the increased length of sight radius discomfort exists at all times (I am speaking now of the prone position); but by shortening up somewhat that barrel or reducing its dimensions slightly we are able to produce a com-

fortable weapon, and our scores prove this to be the case.

For prone shooting a very straight stock is essential, with the comb so moulded that the rifleman's head is supported without any conscious effort. When this ideal position is established one's vision passes directly through the apertures of the rear and front sights and views the bull without effort, as the neck muscles are at rest. Single-shot weapons lend themselves ideally to the construction of super-comfortable stocks, as their bolts operate in the vertical plane as a general rule. With the bolt-action rifles this is not so easy of accomplishment because the bolt-throw is in the horizontal plane, and in order to clear the comb of the rifle that very important support for the face has to be more or less of a compromise.

Broadly speaking, there is no small arm more responsive to the blow of the striker than the caliber .22 match rifle. More excellent barrels and splendid ammunitions have been roundly cursed by the frantic rifleman because of the peculiar grouping produced after some minor tinkering with the firing mechanism by its loving owner, or fatigue of the mainspring or foreign substance which has gathered in the striker hole adding to the friction of the striker; or looseness of the breech-action, which creeps like a deadly disease unknown to the poor rifleman. I have at this writing a rifle which has just been readjusted with a new striker mechanism, the reason for the readjustment being to obtain a better trigger let-off. Prior to this readjustment the weapon was a superlative performer with a certain ammunition; but now it is a dismal and pitiful failure with this same ammunition. There can be no doubt of this, and I am not in the least surprised, for I have seen this so often in the past that it no longer causes wonderment. The rifle does well with another brand which it previously refused—and there you are.

The caliber .22 match rifle should breech up tightly, and stay that way, too. Its mainspring should be of the highest quality wire, correctly tempered so that long life and full energy are assured indefinitely. The positioning of the striker should be such that the wall of the cartridge-case provides an anvil-action. Oftentimes the imprint of the striker on the head of a cartridge-case shows that it is either too far out on the rim, or the reverse. The head space or clearance between the face of a cartridge and the face of the bolt should be very snug, and remain that way. The chamber should be tight. If these features have been well carried out, and the barrel is otherwise of sound workmanship, that rifle will be a very uniform performer with one of the various brands, and it may do well with others. Just because the little .22 is rated as a very low-power affair is no good reason to assume that contact-points or cam-surfaces should be of the consistency of pewter. Every part of these splendid little match rifles should be of the very best material, and heat-treated to withstand every mite of wear which makes for looseness.

(Continued on Page 40)

Expert Fancy Shooting

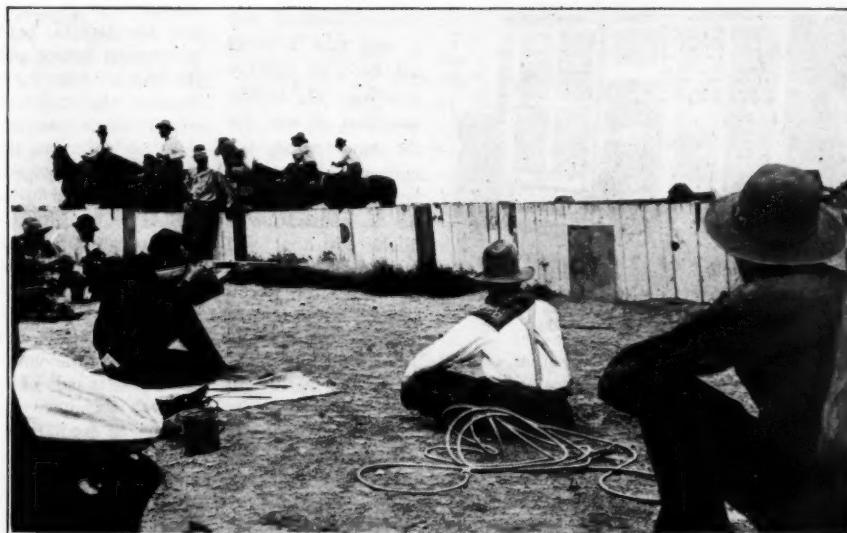
By Capt. A. H. Hardy

THE editor has requested that I tell something about my experience as an expert fancy shot; but before I begin this article a few remarks in general may be of interest.

For twenty-three years I have been giving demonstrations for the Peters Cartridge Co., with rifle, revolver and shotgun, during which time I have shot in practically every State in the Union and every town of importance in those States. My work for the most part, however, has been largely confined to the Rocky Mountain region, because I have lived in Denver, Colo., for the past fifteen years. Prior to that I lived in Lincoln, Nebr., having located in Hollywood, Calif., about a year ago. My early training was begun about 1892, on the farm just north of Columbus, Nebr., my birthplace.

I got the fever to go West; and after a trip through the Black Hills, S. Dak., settled down on a cow ranch in Hyannis, Nebr., where my principal work was hunting gray wolves. For more than 100 miles square this portion of western Nebraska is a sea of sand dunes and lakes, fit only for cattle raising. At that time there was a good market for wild ducks and prairie chicken, and I did a great deal of market hunting. Having learned the saddle business, I later started a shop in the little town of Hyannis, with its 200 souls. The town was not incorporated, and was known in those days as "wide-open." Every one was interested in the cattle business, and the town boasted of having more money per capita than any other in the United States. We only had one street in the town, and it ran uphill. My shop was the last building, located just beyond a saloon that adorned the west side of the street. The fall round-ups brought cow-punchers in for more than 100 miles; and Hyannis, being the county seat and the best town in the Sand Hills, was the Mecca for gambling in all its branches.

The town afforded very little amusement; and as we had fine hunting and fishing this was our chief pastime. Every one, it seems, owned a gun of some sort and knew how to use it. Paper targets were placed on the steps leading up to my shop, and eventually the steps were shot away until I had them replaced. Although I had learned considerable about the art of shooting before I arrived in



Outlining Profile of Indian's Head

Hyannis, this is really where I developed my skill that later got me into the work I liked. One year I recall having shot up eleven cases of .22 short cartridges alone in practice, which is 11,000 rounds.

Ever since I was 12 years old I have shot some sort of a gun, and recall that I spent every cent I could get my hands on in this manner. Later I learned to play the "fiddle," and was at least the best fiddler among the shooters. Many a night I drew as high as \$1.50 for my effort, which all went for ammunition. After making saddles for eight years I was offered the position I still hold.

Having read Diamond Dick, Jessie James, Buffalo Bill, and about the skill of the cowboy, which I had already learned was untrue, I started out to learn for myself all about the gunmen of the early 60's.

The cowboy has been given credit for being a crack shot with a revolver. Nothing could be further from the truth. They all know how to shoot, but none that I ever met claimed to be expert. Just because he carried his gun as a part of his paraphernalia he was supposed to be a crack shot, just as the policeman who puts on a uniform and badge is supposed automatically to assimilate the knowledge of straight shooting.

To Dr. Carver and Bogardus perhaps go the credit for pioneer exhibition shooting. Buffalo Bill, I think, limited his act to shooting from horseback, using shot cartridges at hollow composition balls, which really deserves much credit as the stunt is not easy.

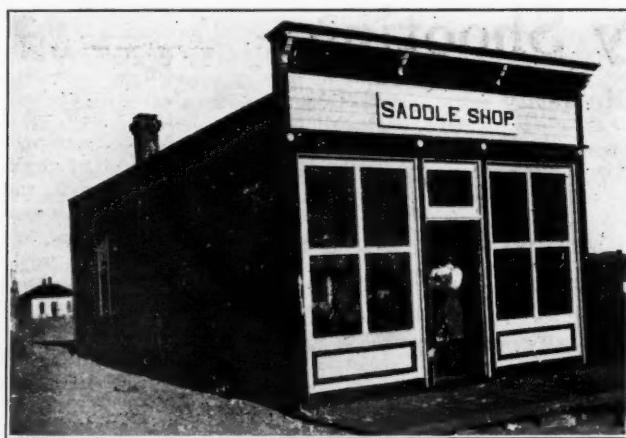
Annie Oakley, Johnny Baker and Captain Bartlett, I think, came next and added much to the Buffalo Bill show with their shooting act, which I rode 135 miles horseback to see in 1896 at North Platte, Nebr.

A. d. Topperwein and myself, I think, came along next; and as our companies were interested in an exhibition that would not only be entertaining but prove a practical demonstration, we set about to originate some new stunts. By coincidence we both possess some artistic ability, and discovered that we could shoot profiles of various characters on plain sheet tin which had no marks to follow. This went over big, and I worked up an exhibition wherein I used the revolver, rifle and shotgun, winding up with the latter for the spectacular effect.

Our work has always been referred to by the average writer as "trick shooting"; but Webster's definition for "trick" is to "deceive"; consequently we call our work "expert fancy shooting."

As regards the ability of the old-timers, which has been rehashed so much by space writers, I can refer to W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), whom I knew for many years. In discussing the old-timers' pistol shooting he said that Frank North was the best shot he knew of in those days; that no one ever shot at a target much, as ammunition was expensive and hard to get, and they needed it for Indians and for game.

Guns and ammunition were not as accurate then as those that came later. He had this to say about Wild Bill, whom he had toured the country with in a shooting act: "We called him 'Wild Bill,' because we had four Bill's in camp and he was always popping away at prairie-dogs and the like while riding horseback. He was a good shot, but not as good as some others on the frontier. He killed several gunmen, who in turn had gained their reputation by killing a man across a poker game. While he was marshal of Abeline, Kans., he was forced in this manner to do some killing, and made several enemies who were always trying to get the drop on him, and who succeeded later on while his back was turned in a poker game in a saloon in Deadwood, S. Dak., back in 1876." He further said Wild Bill beat them to the draw because he was always expecting trouble and usually started first, and shot as he brought his pistol up, while most all of the old-timers would bring their gun up and cock it as it was lowered. This in substance was his ex-



The Saddle Shop with the Author standing in the doorway

planation of Wild Bill's prowess with a six-shooter, and explanation for the "quick draw."

Now, if you will take time to hunt up these "authentic" writers you will discover that few, if any, were even born before 1876. And if anyone who reads this article can tell me just where I can see one of these hip shootin' boys who fans 'em all in the bull's-eye before the average man can get a gun out, I will go miles to see him perform, for I have never yet discovered one in reality. Even these pictures showing cowboys out here in Hollywood, with the aid of a trick camera, blank cartridges, etc., are not able to duplicate the wonderful stunts we read about, notwithstanding some of them shoot an ordinary six-shooter at least twenty times without reloading.

Seldom ever does a man attain fame as an expert shot until after he is dead. His friends then try to outdo each other by exaggerating what others claim they saw so and so do; and the writer, anxious for a story, puts his finishing touch on it. The man in question is dead and they can't prove them liars, so why not tell a good one.

Some of our modern experts claim to fire six shots, I think, in two-fifths of a second, and keep them all in a place the size of your hand at a reasonable distance. More applesauce. I have made it my business to hunt up and run down some of these claims, to find that the best any of them could do was fire five shots in one second and hit your hat at 25 feet, sometimes. Further claims of hitting a quart can at a 25-foot rise, using full loads, six times before it could fall, also is hokum. With the reduced load or wad-cutter bullet it is possible to hit a tin can several times thrown directly over you about six feet high and keep it jumping upward until you empty the gun, but not so with the full load.

In timing anyone do not let them get the jump on you by asking you to start with their first shot, which is impossible to do; but both start on a given signal, and see what a difference it makes.

Aerial shooting with rifle or revolver is a much different game than the slow squeeze proposition, for you must calculate with lightning rapidity, and you have no time to take a deep breath and relax to permit the light

to change, as you have in stationary shooting. I gave many exhibitions at Camp Perry in 1913, 1918 and 1920. Many persons inquired why it was that I could not excel at military shooting. My answer was that it was for the same reason the military shot could not excel at my game. As an illustration I might add that you might be the best pitcher in the world, and yet be unable to play successfully any

other position on a ball team. You might be the best billiard player in the world and be a miserable performer at pool. An artist on the violin seldom if ever is a good jazz player, and vice versa. In short, you excel in what you practice, and then only if you practice intelligently.

Those wishing to learn aerial shooting should first start with a .22-caliber rifle using the .22 short, which is inexpensive. Either have an assistant toss tin cans into the air or throw them yourself. The former is preferable. Open sights, or a peep with a large aperture of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, are desirable. Either a gold or ivory bead front sight is best, although ivory will be found to break very easily. After you are able to hit tin cans try something smaller; but do not practice too much at one time. Practice often, instead.

It would be impossible to say how much it will cost to learn the art of snap shooting. It all depends upon the student, and how quickly he comprehends. Once you start it there is nothing in the shooting game that compares with it, on account of the variety one can find in this game. If you are not familiar with the range of an ordinary .22 short cartridge let me impress upon you that this little missile will carry about 500 yards, so don't take it for a toy, for if used as such it becomes very dangerous. In selecting a rifle get any good repeater of the trombone type or lever action. Personally I use either the Lyman No. 1 or Marbles flexible rear sight, reamed out to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and a large gold bead front sight, which is the best combination I have been able to find for use in all lights. At first the large aperture will fool you; but don't try to center it, as the eye will, with practice, find the center without effort in a short time if you just look through it and at the object you wish to hit. To suggest the best make of rifle would be foolish, as this is a matter the purchaser must decide for himself. If you desire to use open sights the straight bar as is used on our present Springfield, with gold bead front sight, is the best. For years I used this combination with satisfactory results.

Never take a crowd with you when you go out to practice, as you will find they will want

to do most of the shooting, and you will accomplish nothing. Having selected your rifle, the proper ammunition is of next importance. Smokeless cartridges with ungreased bullets will ruin any rifle barrel. Semi-Smokeless or Lesmok will be found very satisfactory, and can be shot continuously without having to stop for cleaning; but the barrel should always be cleaned before putting the rifle away for the night. Hot water is the best thing for cleaning that I know of, but unless this is wiped out thoroughly and the bore well oiled you had better not attempt to use it. Any of the several solvents now on the market will keep your rifle in fine condition, but they should be used as soon as possible after you are through using the rifle.

The trigger pull on your rifle should not be more than four pounds; and if the pull needs reducing take it to a good gunsmith—not a blacksmith, unless you are capable of doing the job yourself. Remember, case-hardening is only skin deep; and once you get through this into soft steel your pull is apt to change from time to time. Get the pull right, and your sights lined up so that you can hold at the lower edge of a bull's-eye about the size of a dollar at 25 yards, and the rifle will be about right for aerial work. You will now find it necessary to hold slightly under the object you desire to hit in the air, but by a little practice you will soon get used to this, and it will become second nature to you.

As you become proficient throw the objects away from you, provided of course you have range of more than 500 yards. You will find this style of shooting much more difficult, but with constant practice you will be able to hit a baseball, or even smaller objects, with surprising regularity.

(To be continued)



Captain Hardy and some of his medals

The Coming Camp Perry Meet

By Chauncey Thomas

ONCE every year in August and September in the past, and now perhaps once every two years, the United States Government holds a National Shooting Match, and Firearms Instruction School for beginners, at Camp Perry, Ohio. Before the meet, the Army, the Marine Corps and the Navy have selected their champion rifle and pistol shots, and the National Guard of each State has done the same thing, and all these local winners, as teams and not as individuals, are sent free of all cost to themselves for the entire trip, to Camp Perry, to see "Who's Who" in the grand finals. This is the main object and backbone of the Perry Meet. It is why the Government pays out between \$400,000 and \$500,000 to finance the same, as it is one of the chief elements in the military affairs of the nation. Hence the Camp is solely in charge of the War Department. The United States Government, not the N. R. A., runs Camp Perry. Usually about 5,000 men are there; about half regulars, the other half about 50-50 National Guardsmen and civilians.

But this is only half of Camp Perry—the purely military side of it all. To encourage knowledge of military arms throughout the nation and to teach civilians how to shoot, the civilian is as much desired at Camp Perry as is the best shot in the Army or Navy, and the civilian who has never touched a trigger in his life, but who wants to learn how to shoot a rifle. To this beginner is furnished free a Springfield rifle, all his ammunition, and everything on the grounds except his food. The civilian has to buy his own railroad tickets and feed himself in camp; otherwise the shoot is as free to the civilian as it is to the soldier, marine, or sailorman.

His round-trip railroad ticket and \$1 a day in camp is all the civilian need spend for one of the most instructive, interesting, and inexpensive month's vacations to be had in America anywhere. Here he will meet and mingle with, on a perfectly equal basis, regardless of money, or title, or position, the best shots in America, and between 4,000 and 5,000 of the finest men in this country—some military, some civilians like himself—in a camp that is as healthful, clean, pleasant, and well handled as any fort or battleship, and with complete protection against unexpected or sudden ill health by one of the finest hospital corps in the world, that of the United States Army, all free of all cost to himself, except his daily meals and personal incidentals. Although the United States Government conducts affairs in camp, it is not under the cut-and-dried military system of a fort or naval vessel, but is run about as is any large hotel, or any other outdoor tented meeting, such as the Boy Scouts, for example. Before I went to Camp Perry for THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN in 1925, I was somewhat afraid that I would be marched to and from my meals in a sort of lockstep, as it is said they

do in the penitentiary, and would have to jump every now and then and stand up in line somewhere, and would be ordered about in general; but I found myself just as free as in any union railroad station. There was not an armed sentry in sight, no one gave me an order, I ate, slept, smoked, and walked where I pleased, all over the grounds, and every other man there did just the same thing. Conduct yourself like a good citizen anywhere, and you will not know you are on a United States military reservation; but those few misguided ones who try any monkey business mighty soon realize the "M. P.", otherwise known to us civilians as the Military Police, have a very kindly and sensible, yet a very keen and firm control of all the camp. No liquor, gambling, fast women, fights, or "Who are We?", or yelling and parading a la college boy football fields, are allowed; and if attempted, are soon snuffed out.

Nor is it necessary to belong to the Military, the National Guard, or the N. R. A. to attend Perry. No distinction whatever is made there in such matters. Just step off the train in camp, register, and kindly, experienced officers and men in charge of affairs will take charge of you, tell you what to do, where to go. Your troubles are all over before they begin, and you have nothing else to do but to enjoy yourself as you see fit.

Nor does attendance at Perry in any way tie up a man either at the time or later, with any military duties. It in no way whatever connects him with any reserve corps, National Guard, or anything else, any more than does any other shooting gallery, or turkey match at home. You are not asked or expected to join anything, or to contribute money to anything. The first registering is exactly like registering in any hotel, merely to know who and what you are, and where you can be found if necessary—say a telegram from home. It means no more than the city directory; in fact, it is merely that, a temporary camp directory.

I go into all this in minute detail for this reason: Out over the nation there are many queer impressions of Camp Perry and of the N. R. A. (which, by the way, means National Rifle Association), all totally wrong, and I am writing this for the man who knows nothing about Camp Perry, and can not find out about it otherwise. I have been in the gun game for years and live in one of the most modern cities in America, Denver; yet I, two years ago, could not learn even where Camp Perry was, except some place vaguely in Ohio, even from three railroad ticket offices, till after much hunting around for several days I found a man who had been there some years before. Even then he could not give me much useful information about what to take, the cost of the trip, and other needful details, because he thought conditions might have changed since his visit. I could not even buy

a railroad ticket in Denver to Camp Perry, Ohio, or check my baggage straight through, but had to get my ticket to Toledo and change there; which by the way is a good thing to do, if from the West; and the Toledo change takes only a few minutes, costs nothing and is done in the same railroad station. Also I wondered how much such a trip would tie me up, and under what possible official obligations it might put me, and all that. So I have mentioned them specifically herein as I discovered them to be after I got to Perry itself, and got back home again. I had a fine time, inexpensive, and when I stepped off the train in Denver I was just where I had started in all ways over a month before. No labor, or Indian, or Chinese troubles could call me out; I had been merely on a vacation, just as on any other vacation trip for a month or so.

The main trouble about information concerning Camp Perry and the N. R. A. is either that certain men are so familiar with it all that they have not the least idea how such things are misunderstood out over the nation, or just the reverse. The general public, even the shooting public, knows so little about what either the N. R. A. or Camp Perry actually is that they are even afraid of it all, and think that concealed somewhere in one or both is a catch of some kind.

There is no catch in either of them. I want to make this very plain here, as plain as I can. It is the chief reason, I think, why the general shooting public hang back so from both of them. The wrong impression that attending Perry shoots, or joining the N. R. A.—two things in no way connected with each other—is liable to land a man unexpectedly on the Mexican border some time, or line him up with a gun against his own labor union, or call him out to drill about two evenings a week for several years. This wrong impression, so widely held over the nation, is what, I believe, holds so many back from having anything to do with either of them. I know that these words will reach only less than 1 per cent of 1 per cent that I wish they might, but those who do read what is put down here may know that no one, no editor or any magazine, has any strings on me whatsoever, and that, if I write at all, I try to tell the candid, raw truth, no matter who likes or dislikes it. I am no bait for any concern, good or bad, any more than I have fake oil stocks or patent medicine for sale. I am trying here merely to allay that vague uncertain suspicion, held unfortunately too widely, that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere—a joker up a sleeve—all of which is not so. Unfortunately, again, this notion is nursed somewhat by the commercial dealers in the shooting and sporting goods line. Many a gun store tries constantly to run down and belittle Camp Perry and the N. R. A.; and they reach the ears of thousands where these lines,

or anything that can be written or printed by other friends of Camp Perry and the N. R. A., reach only the half-believing eyes of dozens.

So if you want a good vacation, with free instruction in rifle shooting, with a free gun and free cartridges, and everything free except your meals and smokes and tickets, take the train next August to Camp Perry, with no fear of any bunko in it all, or of any meal-mouthed passing of the hat or "jine this"—no more than if you took ship for an ocean trip of a month, on a pass, but buy your own meals, and nothing else.

Now, the question naturally arises, "Why is this as it is? What does the Government get out of it all? Why does it spend about half a million dollars, just to give me and others a good time free?"

The answer is simply this: the main cost to the Government is not on the civilian end of it, but maintaining the camp and the shooting matches to encourage shooting in the Navy, the Army and the Marine Corps. This is the main object of the Camp Perry meet, and the most expensive. It would go on just the same if not a civilian were allowed on the grounds. The second object of the Government is to encourage interest in the National Guard, by sending the winning rifle teams of each State to Perry for a month, free of all cost to the individuals in each team of about a dozen men each, even a free meal ticket to them, via the team captain. The third and last, and least expensive to the Government, is the desire to encourage rifle skill and interest in the Army, Navy, and Marines throughout the whole country; in other words, to increase the morale thereby in both civilian and strictly military circles all over the nation. The civilian end of it, which you and I as civilians get, is perhaps less than 10 per cent of the total cost of the whole affair. In other words, the civilian part of Camp Perry is to "sell" the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to the general civilian public; to create a friendly interest in these three divisions of the War Department for the good of the nation as a whole; in short, to create inexpensively a favorable public opinion for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps as an offset to the ceaseless labors of the pacific fanatics, who would disband the whole three and substitute missionaries for Marines and perfume for powder. That is the "Why" of it all. That is why Camp Perry is open to civilians, and that is why civilians are welcome there. Better come.

It is a sad, very serious and abnormal truth that the military has more active foes than it has active friends in the United States today, and that the big bulk of the public, at least 90 per cent of it, is apathetic, heedlessly unconcerned about those who guard the frontiers and their homes, while it chases after dollars, baseball, jazz, and automobiles. Camp Perry tries to overcome this, and to bring together on a purely nonofficial basis, the men who love a rifle.

Now, in pill-like form, a few words—and only a few are needed—about personal details; such items as I myself tried to find out before I went to Perry for the first time.

First, the cost: Ask your railroad agent the cost of a round-trip ticket to either Toledo or Cleveland, Ohio; sleeper and dining-car meals, of course, if you wish them. The agent can tell you all that definitely and reliably. Now, add \$1 a day, say from \$20 to \$40, depending upon how long you wish to stay in Perry. You can come and leave whenever you please, remember. Camp Perry is right on the shore of Lake Erie, 7 miles west of Port Clinton, 30 miles east of Toledo.

There are several small stores and lunch places on the grounds, prices even less than in most cities; also, you can buy there at usually less than gun-store prices all the gun stuff you want. Good laundry, tobacco of all brands, etc., on the grounds. Meals cost from 25 to 50 cents. Big cafeteria there. Entering various matches, if you want to enter them, no compulsion whatever about it, costs from \$3 to \$10 each match, and winners get in cash prizes from \$30 to \$150 for first place, and about \$15 to \$115 for second place. You do not have to shoot against world experts either, remember, as the matches are so arranged that about half the prizes must go to beginners, regardless of their low scores. So a fairly good shot can often break even, or more than even, in the matches. None of the famous cups become the personal property of the winners; they are purely honorary, although medals are of course given out, free of cost, to certain winners all down the line.

What to take? No white shirts or collars or cuffs. Wear your camp clothes. Rubber boots are necessary; also a rubber coat, or slicker, and two hats, so one can dry while the other gets rained on sometimes. A mosquito net for your cot may come in handy, or may not, as sometimes there are a few mosquitos, sometimes not. Better take a rubber blanket, to put over your cot in the tent in case of a pinhole leak, or to lie on in a match if the ground is muddy. A flashlight is needed, too. Extra batteries are to be had on the grounds. Take no bedding. The Government furnishes you free three clean blankets, cot mattress, folding cot, two sheets, and a pillow. Better take one heavy sweater, but wear light underwear. Two pairs of shoes is a good idea, and extra socks for wet weather. Rubbers are not of much use. Camp Perry is right on the shore of Lake Erie, and it is occasionally chilly when the wind comes from the lake, although on the whole the weather and temperature are just what one would expect in Ohio or the nearby States the last of August and middle of September—pleasant fall weather, some rain, occasional chilly evenings, and lots of fine sunshiny days that feel much like Colorado climate, so I found it there.

Take your own toilet articles, of course; two towels, shaving outfit, etc., although there is a good barber shop on the grounds. Tailor there, too, to mend clothes, put on shoulder-pads of sheepskin. There are no hold-up prices on the grounds, either. No need to take extra smokes. Leave all pets, noise-making instruments, and liquor at home. Perry has no accommodations for bear cubs, dogs, parrots, goats, and canary birds. A pair of slip-

pers comes in handy. In short, take what you would into any comfortable country village, where you can buy things reasonable.

Take a suit case, or better yet a small steamer trunk. Do not take a large trunk, which will not go under your cot. There is no place for it in the tent which you will occupy—no charge—with four or five others, yet plenty of room. The tents are the usual army tents, with dry wooden floors raised off the ground. No sidewalks. Some street electric lights; but after dark, when you go visiting around to other tents, you will want your rubber boots and flashlight, if it is muddy.

Camp goes to bed whenever it pleases, just so you keep still and do not annoy adjacent tents after, say, about 9 o'clock. Get up when you please, too.

Free shower baths, all handy to the tents. Same with toilets. Kept clean, too. Free medical attention whenever needed. Telegraph office on the grounds, but usually closed after 8 p.m. No banking facilities in camp. Take or write no personal checks; no one will cash them for you. Hence take only express or post-office money orders, better in reasonably small amounts, say from \$10 to \$20 each. Change is usually short on the grounds. Places to park autos at owner's risk. No garage on grounds. Good garages in Port Clinton (see map) seven miles down the lake shore. Good little town, that is; how many people I do not know, but right on the New York Central Railroad, with good hotels, stores, etc.

Plenty of amusement in camp. Free, of course. I inflicted three lectures of about an hour each, at least as much as the 1,000-odd hearers in the Y. M. C. A. tent would endure. Band music on pleasant evenings. No parades of any kind, or any other celebrations, except presenting the cups to the winners occasionally. Take your State flag and hoist it over your tent. Also take a cloth about 2 x 3 feet, painted in waterproof color, with the names of your party, if you can. This is a big help in finding you, say for a telegram, or if some friend wants to see you. Take no cartridges, or extra guns whatever of the hunting type. Cartridges are not allowed in camp except on the firing-line, and the Government is a bit stiff about this, so that no one will get shot. All bolts open all the time on all guns everywhere except solely on the firing-line when the order is given to "Load." The cartridges are given out on the firing-line, and the extra ones are collected there before you leave the line. Details of how the shooting is done is out of place here. It changes slightly from year to year, and you are courteously directed just what to do at the time in each shoot. All important news of the camp is kept posted on the big outdoor official bulletin-board. Post office in camp. You call there for your mail; plenty of stamps, etc. Railroad station, end of jerk-water line to New York Central 6 miles away, is right on the grounds. Can check baggage to and from the grounds, but not buy tickets there. Army trucks deliver baggage in camp free from this station to tents.

Women, of course, not allowed at large in
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Modern Glass Sights for Hunting

By F. C. Ness

IN THE present order for accuracy of the modern rifle and metallic cartridges our old familiar metallic sights are being hard put to keep up with the procession. Echoing this, there is a copious demand at present for glass sights to do the duo-focus-work for the shooter's eye.

The telescope-sight does just that, and therein lies its chief advantage. It does the whole sighting job for the eye by bringing the image of the target within the tube and into the same dimensionless plane with the sight. With the sight and target brought together in an identical spot the customary task of trying to focus the eye first on the sights and then on the target is entirely eliminated. We merely have to look at the cross-hairs or aiming-post (because the picture of the target is right there with them), and hold them where we want the bullet to land. That is why the telescope-sight brings old eyes back to their zenith performance. It offers an explanation for the increased accuracy the telescope-sight gives any shooter over metallic systems. It also accounts for the astonishing quickness of aim given by those telescope-sights having large fields, such as the modern hunting scope.

Telescope-sights have been more or less common on the target ranges for a number of years but it is only lately that the hunting-scope is coming into its own. The requirements for target shooting and game shooting are as opposite in nature as the features of the two types of telescope-sights themselves.

The target-sight requires considerable definition, especially for gallery shooting, on account of the small bull's-eyes used, but no great amount of field is needed. There is plenty of time and opportunity for locating a stationary target in the small field, and to adjust the focus of the telescope exactly for the particular range used. On the other hand, in the hunting-sight definition is not nearly so important as illumination, and both a wide field of view and a universal or fixed focus are absolute requirements. In game shooting we never know just when or where our target will bob up, nor is there a likelihood that it will remain obligingly stationary. The chances are that we will sight it in the semi-darkness of dense cover, early dawn, or late evening, under which conditions the best specimens are usually found. The luminosity or light-gathering quality of certain low-power hunting-scopes is good enough to make possible accurate shooting by moonlight on light or tawny-colored targets. Under similar conditions the target type of telescope-sight would be useless, and iron sights could not even be seen.

There are only two types of game shooting for which the target telescope-sight will serve adequately, and only because these two are so closely allied to target work. The first is potting, squatting or feeding squirrels at mid-ranges with the telescope focused for 50 yards.

The second type covers long-range work with the sight adjusted in focus for over 100 yards, and the target a sitting woodchuck, or coyote stalked from the next ridge. If our quarry does not co-operate by remaining still we will be obliged to wait, because the field taken in by this type of telescope-sight is too small to find or follow moving game. For game that is jumped or unexpectedly encountered we need a field of view of at least 30 feet per 100 yards in order to find it quickly through the telescope, and it is obvious that a prac-



Narrow post on 2-inch ten ring at 100 yards

tical hunting-scope must always be in sharp focus no matter what the range. These important requisites (possible only in telescopes of under four-power) are regular features embodied in modern hunting-scopes.

Compared with metallic sights of the type adapted to hunting it has been pretty conclusively proven that the modern hunting-scope is just about twice as accurate. And it is practically that much faster, with the accurate placing of the shot taken into consideration. There are several reasons for this. The metallic sights we use for quick hunting work include a front bead sight either of bright gold or some plainly seen white substance, and the widest possible opening in our rear sight that is practical. The shining bead and the wide aperture are considerably faster than the target type of metallic sights, but they can not be aimed so precisely. Now, in sighting through the hunting-scope we have the effect of an enormous aperture, probably ten times larger than the hunting-peep. However, there is no alignment of sights involved in the use of the scope, and that large, clearly defined field gives a surprising speed of aim without in the slightest degree detracting from its high degree of accuracy. Because the aim is simple and direct, consisting of merely placing the distinctly-seen aiming-post on the distinctly-seen target, our aim through the hunting-scope is not only *instantaneous*, but absolutely accurate.

The aiming-post, consisting of a flat-top

pillar reaching from the bottom to the center of the field of view, is the best form of reticule to select. It does not obstruct so much of the field of view as some other forms of reticles, and it always shows up jet black and distinct against any background. Cross-hairs often get lost against dark backgrounds and are never as quickly seen as the aiming-post. A wide aiming-post, covering 8 or 10 inches at 100 yards, is the quickest in any light. It is the best choice for work on running game, or for any use in very dim light. For very small-sized game like squirrel, or for long-range work on such game as coyotes and mountain sheep, a very narrow, flat-top aiming-post is favored in our western and northern game fields, because it covers a minimum amount of the target. This post is .003 inch wide, and is as fine as is practical to use. It covers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 25 yards and 2 inches per 100 yards. A medium-width aiming-post, covering $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches per 100 yards, will answer satisfactorily for all purposes. The cut shows the narrow width.

There are three or four good telescope-sights of the real hunting type. The practical makes I have examined are the Zeiss Zielklein 2½-power, the Hensoldt 2¾-power, and the Belding & Mull 3-power. These three low-power glasses are equal optically, giving ample definition and very good illumination. They vary chiefly in the principle of adjustment. The foreign type scopes generally are adjustable for clearing up the vision and are invariably adjustable in the scope itself for elevation. That is, the reticule, or aiming device within the tube, may be moved up or down at the shooter's will. The American-made hunting scope has about eight feet per 100 yards more field, and differs radically in that it is fixed and nonadjustable in the aiming-post or reticule, all windage or elevation adjustments being directly secured by micrometer screws in the mounting itself, much the same as a fine target-sight is controlled. At the same time the adjusting screws are provided with a lock-nut to secure the zeroed adjustments permanently at any desired point. Any of these scopes have an eye relief of approximately three inches; that is, the full field of view is obtained with the shooter's eye held three inches from the eye end of the scope. This is a necessary precaution for the protection of the shooter's face when using the scope on such rifles as the .30-06 caliber, which have considerable recoil. The field of the Hensoldt and Zeiss is 30 to 35 feet per 100 yards, and of the Belding & Mull 40 to 45 feet.

This leads us to the important question of mountings, upon which the success or failure of the scope depends. The making of mountings for sporting guns is a highly specialized business, and it is advisable to send the gun to the scope maker himself for scope attachment. The method of attachment varies

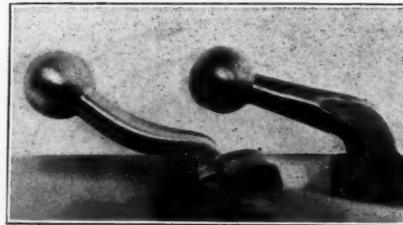
with nearly every model of gun and the location of the scope in its mounting varies according to the eye position of different shooters, thus necessitating specialized treatment for each individual job. For these reasons mountings cost nearly as much as, if not more than, the scopes themselves. The work can not proceed until all small details and particular preferences have been thoroughly thrashed out directly with the individual shooter.

One method of scope attachment employed by an American maker is as follows: First, steel blocks are shaped to exactly fit the contour of the barrel, receiver, or both, as the case may be, and then are permanently fastened (in the rough) to the gun by means of properly bedded screws. If the gun barrels and actions could be sent to the scope maker "in the white," the scope base-blocks could be brazed as well as screw-fastened before the gun maker applied his bluing process. However, on all guns up to and including the .30-06 caliber the regular screw-held base-blocks have proven entirely adequate. In the next step the barrel and receiver, with the base-blocks attached, are placed in the miller and the base-blocks are milled into the shape of male dovetails, while on the gun, to insure their absolute alignment with the bore. The female base of the mounting is then slid over these male blocks and the two elements are pierced for the two or three cross-screws used for anchoring mount to base-block. The final position maintained is one which leaves the eye end of the scope just three inches forward of the owner's eye position.

The .22 rim-fire rifle is adequately equipped with a set of low-priced standard base-blocks and a pair of inexpensive single mounts, front and rear. However, where there is some recoil involved, as in the high-power calibers or the usual light rifle in the .25-20 caliber, the scope must be held immovable in the mounting by some adequate recoil stop. For practical use the mounting must also be strong and rigid. On some guns with long exposed actions, like the Savage bolt-action model, the barrel-breech offers the only possible position for fastening the base-blocks, and the mounting must carry the scope back to the proper sighting position from this anchorage. Other bolt-actions, like the Model 54 Winchester, Model 30 Remington, the Springfield Sporter, and some of the Mausers, carry sufficient metal in their rear bridge to permit the placing of a second base-block at this point. The employment of a second base-block on the rear bridge makes, in my opinion, a much more attractive mounting, and of course, a slightly better supported one as well.

All the bolt-action rifles in sporting or military calibers have quite a high lift to their bolt-handles, which must be cleared by the scope. On such guns elevation blocks must be added to the mounting to raise the scope sufficiently. The only exception is the Remington Express Model, upon which the scope can be mounted low without any interference from its ingeniously designed bolt-handle. On the Winchester and the Springfield, scope makers can bring the scope from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$

inch lower than the normal position by altering the curve of the bolt-handle at the point of interference. While it adds slightly to both the appearance and the convenience of aim, due to the decreased drop from the line of sight, there are two objections to the low-placed scope on these two guns. One is the minor one of compelling the removal of the slide from the Lyman 48 base, when that sight is to be retained. The other is more serious, being in reference to the centrally placed safety devices on these rifles. Even with the safety thumb-piece shortened the low-placed scope makes the operation of the safety mighty inconvenient; impossible when heavy gloves are worn. This crowded-safety business ceases to be an objection when the rifle is carried with magazine filled and cham-



Right: Springfield bolt handle as issued.
Left: Handle altered for low scope mounting

ber empty, which is a practice favored in some sections; and even made compulsory by law in certain other places. In Alaskan hunting territory the chamber must be kept unloaded until the hunter is ready to shoot. The rule is enforced by the essential licensed guides.

A very few rifles, like the Remington Autoloading Model 8, and the popular line of Winchester Lever-actions, Models 1886 to 1895, throw their fired shells straight up; and in all calibers where the shells are longer than those of the .25-20, .32-20, .38-40, and .44-40, the scope would have to be slightly offset to permit proper ejection of the empties through the top ejection port. One maker refuses to mount scopes on these rifles, contending that an offset scope is not only an abominable thing to sight through, but that it effectively counteracts every latent advantage which is offered by the instrument when it is properly mounted directly over the axis of the bore. One thing is certain about the offset scope, and that is that it must be aligned parallel with the bore when zeroing it, or cross-firing the line of aim will result when the range is increased, eventually getting the shooter hopelessly confused in a maze of unknown-angle calculations.

By selecting some model better adapted to scope mounting we can avoid these restrictions, and get the scope placed where it belongs. Properly mounted, the hunting-scope should be directly over the axis of the bore, as low as possible, and at the right distance to suit our individual eye position. Then when we throw the gun up to our shoulder we can keep our eye on the game and find it at once in that large field of view, with the black aiming-post very near if not directly on it. Any solid-frame side or bottom ejecting model with an enclosed action is well adapted to

scope mounting. Among the most popular are the Savage Model 99, Lever Action; the Winchester '07 Self-loading; the Remington Models 14 and 25, Slide Action; and the entire Marlin series. In the Remington Express Model 30 we have a bolt-action equally well adapted. This list includes every type of gun and cartridge from the .22 caliber to the .30-06, and offers a very broad selection.

On any gun the line of sight through the telescope is necessarily somewhat higher than the normal plane through the iron sights, because of the large diameter of the lenses and the inescapable displacement of the mounting itself with base-blocks included. This varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch higher on the best adapted guns to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher on others. This increased drop can be mitigated by building up the comb of the rifle to correspond. On solid-breech rifles there is no restriction to comb raising. Where the cleaning rod or the withdrawal of the bolt requires clearance this limits us to a rise of $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, depending upon how low the stock was to begin with. Most factory guns would be better for this comb raising even with iron sights. It is accomplished by doweling a piece of walnut to the comb, and reshaping; or by making a new stock. The Rowley Cheek Pad offers another way, as this can be unlaced from the stock when the scope is detached, or for cleaning the gun. With it the comb can be raised as much as $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

While a high comb is certainly desirable on any rifle, it is not so essential with the scope sight as some imagine. A snug cheek rest on the stock is much more essential to accurate shooting when iron sights are used than when the hunting-scope is our sight. On the standard Springfield the scope increases the drop from the line of sight by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and on the regular Model 54 Winchester about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. On the Remington Express Model with a normal drop of only $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches the increase is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. When using the hunting-scope on the Springfield I do not mind this increased drop at all, and wouldn't have it changed. On the Winchester, or even guns on which the scope was so high that I could only get the side of my chin against the stock, I have been surprised at the ease with which the hunting-scope could be aimed accurately. The reason for this is that the scope has an appreciable amount of lateral eye relief; and, illogical though it may seem from our familiarity with metallic sights, the eye does not have to be held in infinitely exact alignment with the sight and target to aim accurately with the hunting-scope. For all that, a higher comb on the Winchester would feel more comfortable and make aiming more convenient.

Many shooters are having 250-3,000, 7 mm. .25 H. P. Springfield and other rifles built up today with a high-combed, custom-made stock, especially for the hunting-scope. I believe there is a need already felt among shooters for some progressive rifle factory to step into the breech and bring out a special model rifle at a popular price and designed from butt to muzzle for telescope-sights. No gun

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The Leech Cup Comes Home

By Al Blanco

AFTER an absence of a little over thirteen years the historic Leech Cup has come back to Washington and is now once more in the custody of the National Rifle Association, where it will remain, it is hoped, indefinitely. No more will it be allowed to travel unescorted or unprotected in such a manner that its arrival or that its destination will not be fully known at all times.

It was back in 1913, while packing up the N. R. A. baggage and office furniture at Camp Perry, Ohio, for shipment to Washington, that the loss of the Leech Cup was first discovered. A thorough search of Camp Perry and all records was made immediately, but to no avail. As the years passed hope that the cup would be recovered waned, and while everything possible was done to locate its whereabouts, nothing came of it until finally every one conceded that it was gone forever.

Despite the fact that the Leech Cup had ceased to exist, the annual competition was continued each year and the winner of the match duly credited in the record of the Association. No individual match in America today excels the Leech in historic significance. The Wimbledon Cup, too, has its place in American rifle shooting history, and so these two trophies must share the honors between them of being the country's foremost shooting trophies.

In view of the recovery of this beautiful cup and its restoration to the National Rifle Association it will be of interest to many of the newer generation of shooters to know something about the cup and how it came to this country and to the National Rifle Association.

As I write these lines I have before me a copy of *Harper's Weekly*, dated October 10, 1874, in which is printed the story of the International Rifle Match of that year between the American and Irish rifle teams. The Irish team of riflemen, in charge of Maj. Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, also head of the Irish Rifle Association, arrived in New York on the 16th of September and went into training at the Creedmoor Rifle Range. In the party which accompanied Major Leech were Mr. H. H. Foster, honorary secretary of the Irish Rifle Association, Mr. John Rigby, the maker of the rifles the team used, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. J. K. Milner, Mr. Edmund Johnson, and Capt. P. Walker. In the party was also the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had come to America to see the match and afterward to indulge in a few weeks' sport on the great plains of the West.

The American team was composed of men whose names are now shooting history. The captain of the team was Col. George W. Wingate, a lawyer and a colonel in the militia and president of the Amateur Rifle Club. General Wingate, who still practices law in New York City and is actively interested in rifle shooting, is the only one, so far as my knowl-



The Leech Cup

edge goes, of those who shot in that historic event to be alive today.

The team was composed of Mr. Henry Fulton, Mr. H. A. Gildersleeve, Mr. T. S. Dakin, Mr. G. W. Yale, Col. John Bodine, and Mr. L. L. Hepburn. Mr. Fulton was a lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, was 28 years old, and served in the Army during the war. He won several prizes at Montreal at the meeting of the Quebec Rifle Association, as did also Messrs. Gildersleeve and Yale. Mr. Gildersleeve was lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, was 32 years old, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment during the war, fought at Gettysburg, was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and served the latter part of the war as provost marshal of the Twentieth Army Corps. Mr. Dakin was a brigadier general in the New York Militia, was 43 years old, weighed 220 pounds, was a good shot, and had seen service during the war. Mr. Hepburn was 42 years old, a gunmaker employed in the rifle works of E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y. Mr. Yale was also a gunmaker and was superintendent of Sharp's rifleworks, Hartford, Conn. He was 48 years old. The two latter gentlemen had had great experience with rifles. Colonel Bodine lived in Highland, N. J. He was an old rifleman and a good shot.

The day appointed for the great match, September 26, 1874, was everything that could be desired, and the Creedmoor Range wore a gala-day appearance. Between 8,000 and 10,000 visitors were on the range and American and Irish flags were displayed. The utmost good feeling prevailed during the entire contest. I can not do better than quote from

the published report in *Harper's Weekly* as follows:

"The shooting began at half-past 10, at 800 yards, and was extraordinary for precision and for the evenness of skill displayed by the several members of the two teams. So well matched were the contestants that it was not decided which party would win until Colonel Bodine, of the American team, delivered the last shot, making a bull's-eye and winning for his party by three points. The following table shows the score of each team:

<i>Totals of American scores</i>	
Henry Fulton	171
G. W. Yale	162
John Bodine	158
Colonel Gildersleeve	155
L. L. Hepburn	149
T. S. Dakin	139
Grand total	934

<i>Totals of Irish scores</i>	
John Rigby	163
J. B. Hamilton	160
James Wilson	160
J. K. Milner	154
Edmund Johnson	150
Captain Walker	144
Grand total	931

"At the termination of the shooting at 800 yards, luncheon was served, and prior to the resuming of the match, Major Leech, of the Irish team, in a neat and graceful speech, presented the silver cup described above, and also decorated Colonel Wingate with the badge of the Irish Rifle Association. Nothing occurred during the day to mar the pleasure and harmony of the occasion, barring some railroad mismanagement, and both parties have reason to be proud of their display of skill. While it was a famous victory for the Americans, the Irish riflemen need not feel chagrined at their defeat."

The Leech Cup is a very graceful and artistic example of the silversmith's art, tastefully embossed and surmounted by a representation of an ancient castle in ruins. It bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED
FOR COMPETITION
TO THE RIFLEMEN OF AMERICA
BY
ARTHUR BLENNERHASSETT LEECH,
CAPTAIN OF THE IRISH INTERNATIONAL
TEAM OF RIFLEMEN,
ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR VISIT TO NEW
YORK, 1874

The year following its presentation the cup was put into competition at Creedmoor and was won by John Bodine with a score of 205. Each year thereafter until 1882 it was placed in competition and won by men prominent at that time in American rifle shooting history. Following 1882, however, the National Rifle Association went into a somnambulant condition, characterized by President Cleveland as a state of innocuous desuetude, from which it

(Continued on Page 20)

Repeating or Double

By D. S. Seymour

NAPOLEON had a hard cold at the Battle of Borodino. It is believed by historians that this cold had its influence on the gradual decline of Napoleon and his successes. If Napoleon had had the treatment of a modern practitioner, results might have been different. The modern physician would have taken his temperature, and on finding one or two degrees of fever, would have said: "Sire, your majesty must not go to business tomorrow, but must go to bed until the fever subsides." Had Napoleon received this advice and followed it, the lives of 80,000 men would have been spared, at least for the time being.

On the morning of September 7, 1812, Napoleon awoke at 3 o'clock and loudly blew his nose. Passing into the outer division of his tent, he placed in his mouth a lozenge given him by a member of his staff. As he was rolling it under his tongue, an aide-de-camp entered the tent and was invited to join him in a glass of punch. Napoleon was not an admirable character. However, at times he had an admirable philosophy. On this occasion he soliloquized as follows:

Sniffing at his punch, he said, "What do medicines amount to! They can't even cure a cold! What can they cure? What can physic do? Nothing! This coryza is a nuisance! I have no sense of taste or smell. Why paralyze the body by loading it down with remedies? Our body is like a sealed watch, which is meant to go a certain time, and the efforts of the watchmaker can do nothing for it. Our body is a living machine, that is all." The mind with the body make the "living machine" the parent of all other machines. Firearms were evolved through the mental and manual processes of many "living machines."

Napoleon's army was equipped with flint-lock shotguns. To be sure, they were loaded with round ball and were called muskets. In spite of the inventive genius of the "living machines," flint-lock firearms had existed without any material change for nearly 200 years. The Rev. Alexander Forsythe broke the monotony by inventing a method of using fulminating powder for the ignition of firearms. This idea, patented in 1807, was the beginning of the percussion system and quickly developed into the cap-lock; and during the nineteenth century we have the complete progression from flint-lock to recoil and gas-operated firearms.

The firearms development of the nineteenth century was certainly remarkable in its prog-

ress, and far outdistanced the work done in the two preceding centuries; in fact, there was very little if any development in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The record thus set in the nineteenth century will require the keenest and hardest work to surpass in the twentieth.

The hunter of game in the selection of arms, in a general way, has the choice of two types—the multiple-barreled gun, usually the double gun, and the single gun with magazine. There are many subdivisions of each type. Some

matics and both opened fire at about 40 yards, making nine misses and scoring on the tenth shot. A disgraceful performance, but amusing, just the same.

The English gentleman with his pair of Wesley Richards could not have duplicated this performance—neither would he want to—and even with the help of his man Briggs he could not possibly miss a duck nine times with only four shots at his disposal.

Coming back to earth again, the greatest of all wild-fowl sports is the hunting of Canada geese. These birds are shot from pits dug in the ground in corn-fields, wheat-fields and also in the river sand bars. The river bars are composed of sand, which becomes exceedingly dry when there is no rain. When the wind blows the air is full of sand, and one is reminded of the simoom of Sahara. The gun action is soon filled with sand, and the gun will not perform.

I commenced this work with a Remington automatic on a

dry windy day, and the gun quickly went out of commission on account of the sand. On the year following I took out a model 12 Winchester, thinking the enclosed receiver would keep the sand out, but it only served to keep it in.

Looking for a more powerful gun, a year later I took out a Winchester Model 1901, lever-action. For goose shooting this gun, a ten-bore, has a longer reach than any of the smaller bores, and fully substantiates the oft-quoted saying: "The Lord is on the side of those having the heaviest artillery."

So far, this gun has not clogged. The action is such that the underside opens at every movement of the lever, letting the sand fall through. Furthermore, if it were to fill with sand it can be stripped by a novice and reassembled in a very short time.

Since the increase in the use of progressive powders one finds it necessary to consider the trajectory of the shotgun, and rear sights are of very great assistance. The writer fitted this gun with a 1A Lyman rear sight, which proved to be of great assistance in bringing down the Canadas.

As an honest man I must be true to my convictions; the double hammerless was all right for dad, the double percussion for granddad and the double flint certainly made great granddad happy.

For myself, I'll use the greatest and latest of them all, magazine repeating firearms.



The Goose Gun

men prefer the double on account of its beautiful lines and thoroughbred appearance, and some seem to think the question of ethics compels them to use it. Others of a more practical nature admit the wonderful ingenuity of the automatic and pump, and enjoy the use of them both.

The writer has the pleasant recollection of a thrill that he received while hunting ducks in Minnesota. On this occasion a flock of mallards rose, and a quadruple was made (four in succession) with a Remington automatic. Now, the Englishman with his pair of doubles could have duplicated this operation. He would have had along with him his valet or loader, whom we'll call Briggs, for convenience; and Briggs would have exchanged guns with him at the critical moment, passing his loaded gun with the safety off, and receiving the fired gun in exchange. The question is, is the Englishman's method any more ethical or sportsmanlike than mine? I hardly think so, but will leave it for the gentle reader to decide.

In order to prevent any misunderstanding it is necessary to tell you about the other kind. A confession is good for the soul. On a beautiful October day two of us were seated in a blind on a lake in northern Illinois. A blue-wing teal appeared upon the horizon, swinging down wind directly towards us at high velocity, perhaps 130 feet a second. We were both armed with Remington auto-

An Excellent Woodchuck Load for .30-06

By William E. Browning

MOST of the high-ranking gun-bugs of this day and age agree that the .30-06 is the greatest all-around big-game cartridge for use in North America. We will not argue about this, because we happen to belong to that large class of American gun-cranks who never had enough money all at once to even get to first base on a real big-game hunt. This fact, however, does not keep us from longing for one of those fine bolt-action rifles which we are continually reading about. The main usefulness of such a gun to us, however, would be confined to punching holes in targets and, if we are exceptionally lucky, a deer hunt every other year. Aside from these uses the fine gun usually rests in the corner and receives the periodical cleanings made necessary by enthusiastic parlor demonstrations before very-much-bored and uninterested friends.

When the proud owner of such a gun goes out for a week-end trip with the family he will pick up the .30-06, give it a few tender caresses, put it back in the corner, and then take the little .22 repeater along. If he should happen to let temptation overcome his better judgment and take the big gun along, he probably would not shoot it more than once or twice, because factory ammunition costs about ten cents per, and because every time he pulls the trigger he has the sneaky feeling that some farmer, farmer's cow, horse, or hog a mile or more away may intercept the flight of the screeching ricochet which usually follows. The interesting part about this is that the above dope is not true. If the owner of a fine .30-06 rifle who has been foolish enough to expend anywhere from \$50 to \$250 of the family fortunes will add about \$15 more to the original investment by buying some reloading tools, he can use the gun on rabbits, crows, hawks, squirrels, and woodchucks with as pleasing results as the big-game hunter uses it on moose and grizzly bear. Besides this, he will probably spend more evenings at home cooking up loads, which time he used to spend out doing this, that, and the other which cost a lot more money, not to mention the strain on the family tie.

If the big-game rifle is put to such use as this at home the chances are that when the owner does get the opportunity to go on that long-dreamed-of big-game hunt he will bring back something besides the oft-heard tale of how he missed the one and only chance he had at bagging a good head. It really is surprising what foolish things a man will do sometimes when suddenly and unexpectedly confronted with game. He can't get the gun off "safe" because the safety is not located in the same place as on the old shotgun or the little .22. He gets confused in trying to reload quickly because the forearm will not pump, etc., etc. Of course anyone thoroughly familiar with his gun will not do these things, and there is only one way to become thor-

oughly familiar with any gun and that is by using it and using it often. Target shooting is better than none, but not as good as varmint shooting through the closed season.

There are a lot of good hand-loads commonly known that are good in the .30-06 for rabbits and squirrels, but to date, so far as we know, the only load that could be used with success on woodchucks and crows is the 110-grain Remington 3500 f.s. factory load, or its equivalent in a hand-load. This load will certainly kill crows and groundhogs with ease and dispatch. But why shouldn't it? It has 3,000 ft. lb. muzzle energy, and that is more than enough energy to kill a grizzly, if properly administered. Along with this energy, or as a result of it, we have a recoil that some find rather annoying. All in all, it is just too much power to use in killing a little animal like a woodchuck. Due to its extreme high speed, this bullet often leaves lumps of metal fowling which are hard to remove with anything except the old ammonia mixture which, personally, we hate to ever put inside a barrel.

Some time ago we set about to find a load for the .30-06 which would be satisfactory for chuck and crow shooting. From previous experiences in shooting these animals we had formed certain ideas as to what such a load consists of. This, in general, is as follows:

1. A bullet as light as can be consistently used and still retain the required accuracy and velocity. It must have a copper, gilding metal, or Lubaloy jacket, and must be cheap (under \$10 per 1,000).

2. The bullet must have sufficient velocity to shatter readily. This is for two reasons: first, so the bullet will expend all of its energy inside the animal and not in the ground beyond; second, so that the bullet will not glance or ricochet on the ground.

3. A flat trajectory over a range of 150 yards. This, of course, is dependent upon bullet weight, design, and velocity.

4. Recoil as light as possible.

5. Low chamber pressures, so that cases may be reloaded many times.

6. A powder that can be measured easily and accurately without the necessity of weighting each charge. We use a fired case made into a cup. The powder is poured into the cup

instead of scooping, as is usually done. Du Pont No. 80 Sporting Rifle Powder can be thus measured consistently to limits of one-fifth-grain variation.

7. A load that will be easily cleaned after firing. No metal fouling.

8. Capable of consistent 3-inch groups or less at 100 yards.

In developing such a load for the .30-06 considerable experimenting was done. Several bullets of light weight were tried out. Among these were the 7.65 Luger, .32-20-115 S. P. Lubaloy, .30-06-110 Remington, and the .32-20-80-grain. The powders tried were du Pont No. 17½, No. 80, and Pyro D. G. salvaged from war-time ammunition. Details of these experiments are too numerous to mention here, but let it suffice to say that only one combination proved satisfactory in all the above requirements. This load consisted of the .32-20-80-grain hollow-point bullet made by Remington with a powder charge of 29 grains du Pont No. 80. This gives 2,800 f.s., which figures 1,391 ft. lbs. energy, and is the maximum charge recommended by du Pont for this combination of bullet, cartridge, and powder.

Figure No. 1 illustrates this load in comparison with the 110-grain 3,500 f.s. Remington load and the old service cartridge. Theoretically, it is all wrong, but all who have tried it have come back for more. Its remarkable accuracy and killing power on small animals is such that we feel every owner of a .30-06 rifle should know of it. Chucks, when hit, die right then, with no argument. Occasionally, however, the bullet may strike in such a manner that it will go to pieces com-

(Continued on Page 20)

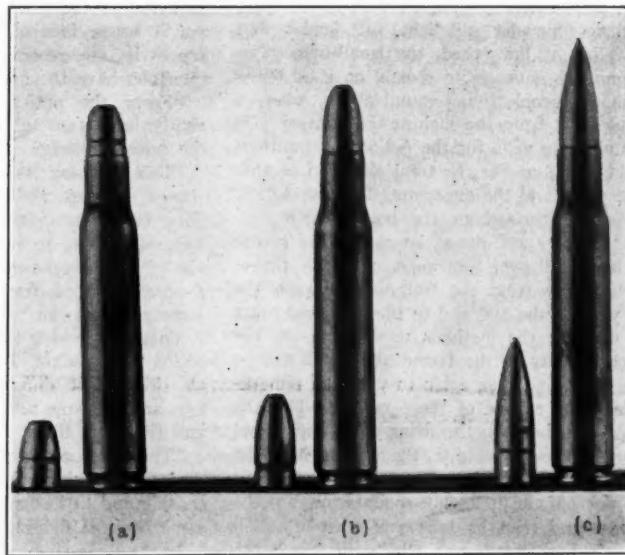


FIGURE No. 1. (a) 32-20-80 gr. bullet and .30-'06 case loaded with same. (b) Remington 110 gr.-3500 f.s. factory load. (c) The old service cartridge, 150 gr. bullet 2700 f.s.



SMALL-BORE RIFLE SHOOTING

("Small-Bore Rifle Shooting," by Capt. E. C. Crossman. Published by the Small Arms Technical Publishing Co., Marshallton, Del.; price \$3.50 per copy.)

IT IS MY privilege and pleasure to review what I consider to be the best shooting book of this or any other year. It is a book in a class by itself. It is such a book as I would have written myself had I the ability to do so. It is the kind of book that anyone interested in target shooting will want to read, whether he knows anything about target shooting or not.

Capt. Edward C. Crossman is best known for his writings in the sporting magazines and technical journals. He has written on small-arms ballistics, ammunition ballistics, target-shooting generally, and on game and hunting. He served as a Captain of Ordnance during the World War and will be remembered for his work at the Small Arms Firing School, Miami, Daytona and Fort Benning.

However, this was to be a review of the book, not the man; but this somewhat hasty biography of the man who wrote the book will help to better understand the kind of a book that he has written and the kind of a man who wrote it.

In his opening chapter he says: "The game of the small-bore consists in shooting on ranges from 50 feet to 200 yards, with .22-caliber rifles, usually in heavy and full size semimilitary form. . . . It is a game that is inexpensive, devoid of noise and objectionable features, and requires very little space in which to play it. Using low power and nearly noiseless little cartridges loaded with about three grains of powder and light, soft lead bullets traveling at low speed, the small-bore game permits its devotees to remain on good terms with the people living round about, where a single roar from the high-power military rifle would bring yells for the police and petitions eight feet long for the total abolition of that rifle range and the queer nuts frequenting it."

And so throughout the book, which consists of over 350 pages, he carries the reader with him all over the range, until one almost feels weary from the tramping between the 50 yard to the 100 and to the 200 yard butts to examine the methods used to fasten the paper targets to the frame and the frame to the posts, and then again to view the remarkable group at one of these ranges. Then he takes you back to the firing-point and shows you the proper position, the way to hold the rifle, the sling and how to read the mysterious figures on the telescope-mounts or on the sights, and then he tells you what it is all about; how much one click will move the bullet, and why. He covers the ground so thoroughly and in such an interesting way that

the reader is compelled to go along with him whether he wants to or not.

He has thrown into the book enough human interest to prevent the reader from becoming bored, which would surely result without it. He entertains you with an occasional story as only Crossman can do it, and his ballistic tables are in a manner to gladden the heart of the most rabid small-borer.

The specifications of the typical types of target rifles are arranged attractively. No rifle or ammunition is spared a wallop or a word of praise if the author thinks it deserves it.

I have often heard it said that Crossman is narrow in his writings, but if that be true of the past it is not true of the present, because he has handled this subject in a broad and complete manner that even his most rabid critic will applaud. I think the greatest tribute that anyone could pay this book would be to call it the textbook of the small bore. Its chief value will be that of a work of reference, because if there is any question anyone wishes to have completely answered the book will do it. If I were asked to name the most interesting or valuable chapter in the book I would not be able to do it.

The chapters on "Ammunition" and "Small Bore Ballistics" are invaluable, because they deal with every phase of the subject including even the tables of interior and exterior ballistics of the various rim-fire .22's.

I never knew a thing about telescopes until I read the chapter devoted to that subject. The information in that chapter alone is worth many times the price of the book. To give you a better idea of how he describes telescopes let me quote a paragraph or two and then you have the answer.

"From the optical standpoint the most nearly perfect of all rifle-pointing devices is the telescope-sight.

"This pleasing assembly of lenses, trick screws, springs, and utterly fiendish tricks, does two things for the rifleman. It enlarges from two to twelve times the apparent size of the thing he wants to hit. It furnishes a simple-minded front sight that is in the same plane as the picture of the target, and it does away with the optical difficulties of seeing a rear sight, front sight, and a mark, all situated at different distances from the eye, and all three never in sharp focus at one and the same time.

"The telescope sight is the only device that does for the vision what Samuel Colt did for the big and little man in putting both on the same basis of fighting effectiveness."

In the same chapter he talks about "mounting blocks, eye relief, telescope-stocks, zeroing the scope, focusing the eye lens, parallax."

Haven't you often wanted to know what made the darn thing tick? Well, here is your chance. Get a copy of this book right away and then see the ticks themselves.

The ordinary iron sights come in for their share of attention, and even a case-hardened nut, like myself, who has been in the shooting game for twenty-five years, learned a lot from this chapter.

It matters not what you want to know about small-bore rifle shooting. I can promise you that it is in this book.

Do you think you know how to clean a rifle properly? If you do, read his chapter on the "Care of a Rifle" and you will not only find out how little you know about it, but you will learn why, the reason being that he does not start off by telling you first to buy a good cleaning rod and then not to forget to use it.

The organization, conduct and management of the Rifle Team is completely gone into, and this chapter will prove of decided value and assistance to the various civilian rifle teams and especially the many small clubs throughout the country who engage in competitions with neighborhood organizations. But what will prove of exceptional value to such clubs and individual shooters is the chapter on Coaching. This alone would make the book absolutely outstanding and original. It will interest alike the small bore or the service rifleman as the principles laid down and thoroughly discussed are of equal value and application to either.

Other outstanding and original chapters are "Making High Scores" and "The Rifelwoman." In fact, throughout the book both women rifle shooters and the beginner have been continually kept in mind to a pleasing degree.

There are included about a hundred remarkable and very applicable illustrations, practically all of which are original, each having a distinct bearing upon the accompanying text. In addition there appear several drawings showing official specifications of .22 cartridges, rifle-chambers, rifle-bores, principles of ignition, etc., which are decidedly original and will delight alike the student of ballistics or the advanced rifleman.

The book is artistically gotten up and the publishers are to be congratulated upon its appearance and its remarkable value for the money.

If by this time I have not convinced my readers that this book is deserving of a place in every rifleman's library, then anything more that I might say about this splendid book will not avail. I am not writing this to sell books for anybody. I am writing it because I would like to see one of these books in the hands of every small-bore shooter. Then there would be less trouble for most of us on the rifle-range and fewer questions to answer when the shooter gets in trouble.

I predict that this book will have the biggest sale of any shooting book yet published, and I take this opportunity to congratulate the author on giving to the small-bore shooter a book that will make him shoot better and likewise make him a better shooter.

FRANK J. KAHR

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 1108 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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A Real National Team

THEY were drawn from the whole wide stretch of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, those men who shot it out on the Marine Corps Range at Quantico for a place on the American International Team of 1927. And back of them—back of the twenty-one who assembled at Quantico—there stretched a network of competitive effort which included 324 American riflemen from the Northwest to the Southeast and the Northeast to the Southwest. The 1927 International Team—win, draw or lose at Rome—represents a victory for the ideal of an American team which would be typical of the best that this country produces in the way of shooting men and truly representative of the entire nation.

Since the entry of the United States into the International Matches in 1921, it has been the endeavor of the National Rifle Association to select just such a representative team as sailed from New York on May 4. Many difficulties have interposed, including lack of sufficient funds to send promising candidates from distant points to the final tryout and lack of sufficient notice from "the other side" as to the dates of the competitions, so that there was not time enough to conduct regional tryouts on as broad a schedule as was desirable. This year all difficulties were eliminated or overcome, and the 1927 American Team is a truly national team in the best sense of the word. It is national, too, in the sense that it has the moral and financial support of the riflemen of all types from all parts of the country.

When the teams clash on the firing-line at Rome it will be truly "The United States versus Switzerland." May the best team win!

Vacation and Camps

HAVE you ever stopped to consider the number of folks, young and old, who each summer spend vacations in short and permanent camps? It is difficult to obtain figures on the elders, but we do know that there are several thousand well-organized camps perfectly equipped for boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 18. These are augmented by countless camps of shorter duration in every section of the country.

Your organization, realizing that our youth of today are the coming riflemen of tomorrow, is whole-heartedly giving its support to the promotion of the Junior program. The camps are an ideal field in which to work, and it is with these Junior camps that we wish to come into contact. Several hundred camps are already affiliated and sponsoring the National Rifle Association program, but there is still much to be done. The day is not far gone when practically every camp catalogue displayed this statement, "No firearms allowed in camp." Today, however, this statement is gradually being erased and this one substituted, "We have a rifle range under the supervision of a competent Instructor. We are members of the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps and compete for their famous medals and in their matches."

The field work from Headquarters is limited, but with every member of the Association doing his bit we can and will fulfill our object to "teach every boy and girl in America how accurately and safely to handle the rifle." If some member of your family, or a friend, is going to camp see that he or she attend a camp that conducts rifle shooting. If there is a camp nearby approach the director and acquaint him with the work of the Corps. Your State Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout Camps are attended by local boys. Their interest in rifle shooting added to your support and influence will help to make rifle shooting a popular activity and give it its rightful place in the camp program.

* * *

Send It In

EVERYONE who has ever written anything had to begin somewhere. Many of the greatest writers who ever lived floundered about at the beginning and often declared that they could never learn to write. But something kept them at it, and success was the result. Some of the best-known outdoor and gun writers of today began by writing for THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, because this magazine is constantly in search of real dope from the target-range, the game-fields, the gunsmith's shop, the reloading-bench and the backwoodsman's shack. THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, moreover, is less interested in literary style than in real shooting dope from men who have been there and know their stuff. And anyone who has something interesting to tell will find us ready to do everything we can to help them tell it. It may be that we will simply change a word here and there in an article; or we may return a writer's manuscript to him with suggestions for rewriting it. But every once in a while in comes some shooter's first attempt which is so good that we run it just as it is.

We have been receiving of late a considerable amount of manuscript of this nature, contributed by enthusiastic shooters who like the magazine and wish to help the game along. And by sending in these articles, many of which are of the highest type, these people are helping in a very real and practical way. There are many others who have some real stuff for us but fear they can not dress it up in proper style. To these we would say, "Come right along. You never know what you can do until you try." It is worth trying just to have an article published in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

* * *

Youngsters

CAPTAIN CHARLES LINDBERGH, a veteran at twenty-five, electrifies the world with a flight from New York to Paris, an accomplishment which others older in years have attempted and failed or put off attempting until they thought conditions were better.

There are many lads now in knee-breeches in American communities who can be made veterans of the rifle range before they have reached legal manhood, if some one will take hold of them. The old-timer will get much the same satisfaction from saying of a Wimbledon winner "I started that lad on his way" as the first instructor for Lindbergh gets out of the accomplishment of his sterling pupil.

The Leech Cup Comes Home

(Continued from Page 15)

did not emerge until the rehabilitation of the Association in 1902, when the cup was again won by that sterling rifleman of the newer generation, Sergt. W. E. Leushner, at Sea Girt, N. J.

The following year there arrived at Sea Girt a tall and lanky corporal by the name of C. B. Winder, who had a reputation in Ohio as a rifle shot. It was predicted at the

Year	Winner	Score
1875	John Bodine	205
1876	H. A. Gildersleeve	204
1877	H. S. Jewell	213
1878	Frank Hyde	205
1879	J. S. Sumner	215
1880	T. Lamb, Jr.	218
1881	L. C. Bruce	217
1882	H. F. Clark	210
1892	Sergt. W. E. Leushner	59
1903	Corpl. C. B. Winder	94
1904	Geo. E. Cook	94
1905	Lieut. Wm. H. Richard	92
1906	Capt. Stuart W. Wise	100
1907	Capt. John C. Semon	97
1908	Capt. K. K. V. Casey	104
1910	Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.	105
1911	Lieut. S. W. Auding, 30th U. S. Inf.	103
1912	Sergt. Frank H. Kean, Co. G, 5th Mass. Vol. Mil.	104
1913	Geo. W. Chesley, Conn. National Guard	105
1914	Capt. W. H. Richard	101
1915	Capt. J. M. Thomas, U. S. M. C.	102
1916	Capt. W. H. Richard, Conn.	104
1917	No Competition	—
1918	F. A. Cantieri, U. S. Navy	98
1919	Capt. W. H. Richard, Conn.	105
1920	Sergt. T. B. Crowley, U. S. M. C.	—
1921	Maj. Wm. D. Frazer, C. A. C.	—

moment came and the beautiful cup was unpacked in my presence and saw the light of day for the first time in fourteen years, I felt well repaid for the years of watchful waiting.

Such a beautiful and historic trophy should never again be permitted to pass out of the hands of its rifle custodian.

The historical significance of this great trophy will grow and mellow as the years pass by; and the spirit of Maj. Arthur Blennerhassett Leech and his little band of Irish riflemen will serve forever as an inspiration to the American riflemen of the future.

PAX VOBISCU.

Woodchuck Load for .30-'06

(Continued from Page 17)

pletely within the chuck, leaving no such external evidence of its killing power.

A crow, when hit, simply disintegrates into a mass of feathers and flesh, scattered over a radius of about five feet. Well knowing that the writer will be branded as a near relative of the late Ananias, the following unusual occurrence is told: A crow was shot at 85 yards. The bullet ranged along the side of the crow, clipping the wing feathers off near their base. This, however, was sufficient to shatter the bullet, several pieces of which entered the body of the crow, killing it instantly.

The expansion and disintegration of the various bullets at various speeds was tested in a home-made testing outfit. This consists of a frame which holds ten $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. pine boards equally spaced 1 inch apart. The criterion was to find a combination of bullet and speed which would equal or better the expansion of the Remington 110-grain, 3,500 f. s. factory load in the first three boards, but having a total penetration of about half as many boards as the Remington load. Some bullets gave an enormous amount of metal fouling when speeded up to a point where they would expand properly. The .32-20-80-grain bullet at 2,800 f. s. expands slightly faster than the 110-grain Remington Hi-speed load and expends its energy much more quickly with less penetration. It is as effective on small animals as the latter, which is, of course, the limit of its usefulness.

The .32-20-80-grain bullet measured .310 inch in diameter, which makes it necessary to expand the necks of the cases to about .310 inch inside diameter. The mouths of the cases should be chamfered to take the bullet without undue force. The bullet has a thin jacket and is rather soft, consequently too much pressure must not be used in the operation of seating the bullet or it will be deformed. The bullets should be seated out of the cases as far as possible. For the rifles used in the testing, a Winchester Model 54 and a Springfield Sporter, by Owen Brothers, the bullet was seated so that, with the bolt closed, it was lightly pressed against the lands. This gives good accuracy, but must not be overdone, as the bullet is likely to stick in the rifling when an unfired cartridge is extracted from the chamber. This occurrence results in unburned powder being spilled in



The above is a reprint from a wood cut appearing in Harper's Weekly Oct. 10, 1874

time that the attenuated guardsman would make a name for himself in rifle shooting history. In any event he made a good beginning that year by winning the Leech Cup with a score of 94 and from a field of shots of no mean ability. Winder only won the cup once, however, but he achieved a great place in American rifle-shooting history, thereby justifying the earlier predictions made about him. And so the cup remained in competition and there was not a year missed until 1917, which was omitted because of the World War conditions.

Capt. W. H. Richard, who started in about the same time as Colonel Winder, is the only one so far to win the cup three times. In fact, Richard is the only one entitled to have his name-plate added to the cup more than once.

Following is a list of the winners from the day it was first presented to the riflemen of America until the present time:

Year	Winner	Score
1875	John Bodine	205
1876	H. A. Gildersleeve	204
1877	H. S. Jewell	213
1878	Frank Hyde	205
1879	J. S. Sumner	215
1880	T. Lamb, Jr.	218
1881	L. C. Bruce	217
1882	H. F. Clark	210
1892	Sergt. W. E. Leushner	59
1903	Corpl. C. B. Winder	94

1922	L. M. Felt, Illinois	—
1923	Sergt. Wm. E. Hayes, Oregon National Guard	—
1924	Lieut. P. M. Martin, U. S. Cavalry	—
1925	—	—

So far I have not mentioned how the cup came into my possession. There are good and sufficient reasons why I can not divulge the source from which I received the cup. If the cup had been stolen in the first place I should not hesitate to give the details and to see to it that the National Rifle Association was given full information, in order that the guilty parties might be punished, but in view of the facts as I know them, which are that the disappearance of the cup in 1913 was the result of carelessness entirely, I feel that those responsible, whether it is justified or not, should remain out of the picture.

There is no harm, however, in saying that a chance conversation with a personal friend of mine of many years' standing gave the clue which enabled me to get in touch with those who had the cup in their possession. Having always been interested in rifle shooting and the progress of the National Rifle Association, I was one of those who keenly felt the loss of the Leech Cup when it was first announced. I had even dared hope that some day I might be the one to locate it, and when the great

the chamber, locking recesses, and probably in the magazine.

Some may feel that three-inch groups at 100 yards are not sufficient, but it is our opinion that this is as close as most rifles will shoot with factory ammunition, and a whole lot closer than most men can hold under hunting conditions with iron sights. At any rate, this is as good as any factory ammunition would do in the two guns mentioned above. It is probable that a machine rest would improve the grouping considerably; also, an expert rifleman might improve it. If the loading and holding are carefully done, there will be no unaccountable wild shots with this load.

The sight-setting at 100 yards for this load is very nearly that required for the old Service cartridge (150-grain bullet at 2,700 f.s.). The Winchester Model 54, equipped with the Lyman 48-W sight, required 3 points (clicks) left windage and 2 minutes elevation, while the same gun, firing the old Service cartridge, required zero windage and 3½ minutes elevation. This may seem quite a difference to some, but it is very close when compared to other loads, particularly the Remington 110-grain, 3,500 f.s. load.

The cost of the various components is very reasonable. Du Pont No. 80 powder costs \$1 per 8-ounce can, and contains 120 charges of 29 grains each. This makes the powder cost .8 cent per charge. The bullets, as purchased from Belding and Mull, cost \$7.50 per thousand, making the cost per bullet .75 cent. War-time ammunition, which is cheap, can be used for this load by pulling the bullets and emptying the Pyro powder into glass jars for future use, and using the cases and primer only. Good war-time cases can thus be reloaded five or six times, when firing them one or two times with full charge loads often renders them unfit for further use.

Primers cost \$.350 per thousand, or .35 cent each. We do not believe that fired cases should be reloaded without first cleaning them. The best method known to the writer is the one outlined by Major Whelen in his book, "The American Rifle." It is also advisable to inspect all war-time cases very thoroughly before loading them. Often split necks and other evidence of failure may be detected, which will save trouble later.

If cartridges have been loaded for some time it is best to inspect each case thoroughly for split necks just before using, as this trouble often occurs while the cartridges are resting on the shelf in storage. Belding & Mull hand-loading tools were used throughout, and we might add that they are extremely satisfactory. It was, however, necessary to smooth up the concave end of the primer seating-punch before primers could be seated without marking them.

Selection of International Team

(Continued from Page 6)

conditions nearly as bad as those obtaining on the third day of the final tryouts at Quantico. The fact that such a large number of riflemen took part in these tryouts, even under

such adverse conditions, speaks well for the progress of shooting of the International type in this country and promises a continual flow of new men to bolster the teams year after year. The N. R. A. is now laying the groundwork for preliminary tryouts to be held this fall under more favorable shooting conditions, in case the International Shooting Union decides to hold International Matches next year. The decision of the Italians to fire the matches the latter part of May this year came as a surprise and placed the United States and the Scandinavian nations at a very great disadvantage in selecting men for their teams.

The Coming Camp Perry Meet

(Continued from Page 12)

the men's tent streets, but there are plenty of small cottages for rent at \$1 per day on the grounds for them, or to families, or to men who may wish them. There is on the grounds one good, medium-priced hotel, rates about \$3 to \$5 a day for rooms, and meals from \$1 to \$2, open to the general public and the inhabitants of the camp alike. Here is where the officers herd, and where you usually celebrate a good winning score. Plenty of pop, soda-water, ice-cream, and candy on the grounds. No shoddy or catch-penny affairs allowed. No one "barking" their fakes, and no cane ringers, or other petty swindles.

Take your own target-pistols and your own .22 rifle, scopes, etc., if you wish. The Government does not furnish any .22 rifles or cartridges, or scopes. The official matches are for the army weapons, mostly, and for the .22-rifles, usually 100 yards; rest, scope, .22 work. Plenty of .22 cartridges on the grounds, usual prices, none free. The big gun and ammunition companies, such as Colt, Smith & Wesson, Remington, Winchester, Belding & Mull, Fecker, O'Hara, Hoffman, Western, etc., maintain each a very complete layout in the frame houses called "Commercial Row," right in the middle of the grounds, where you can see, handle, talk, and buy anything they make.

No religious, political, or any other such tests or questions crop up in Camp Perry. Jew, Catholic, Agnostic, Protestant, meet without any more concern than on a city street. I saw no Negroes nor Asiatics there, but did see a few Indians; good fellows and good shots they were, too. Leave all phonographs and wireless outfits at home. Fancy such racket-makers among about 5,000 men in one square mile. Nothing doing. Same with musical instruments. There is no place to dance on the grounds. The military police see that no bootleggers, gambling and other shady resorts of men or women are allowed near the camp limits, even though such places are not on the grounds themselves.

There are plenty of "Junior Matches" for the boys; but children are kept properly corralled and not allowed to roam at large over the camp. Things in such matters just as any military place. Plenty of women shoot, but practically all of them in the .22-matches. There are, practically speaking, only three kinds of matches on the grounds—for the Springfield rifle, the .45 automatic pistol, and the .22 rifle outdoors. No indoor shooting on

the grounds, and but one or two matches open to "free gun"; that is, any rifle or pistol you wish, but no hand-reloaded cartridges allowed in any of them. Only standard factory loads can be shot in any match.

The matches come during the last couple of weeks of the camp. The first week or two there is no actual shooting; the time is given up entirely to teaching beginners how to handle the rifle and military automatic; mostly dry shooting, practicing rapid fire with empty rifles, adjusting slings, and all that. Then later comes the actual gun fire, that anyone can enter if he wishes, regardless of his own personal skill.

For further details for which there is no space here, get one of the official programs of the coming Perry shoot by sending to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN or the N. R. A., 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. This article is meant to cover matters the program leaves out. And just because I have written this article, please do not write me personal letters asking for more information. Remember that it is no small job to answer hundreds of letters, free of all charge, and furnish the postage from my own pocket besides. It can very quickly totally ruin a month's work and about \$100 in cold cash for me, and I have no more official nor financial connection with the Camp Perry meet, or the N. R. A., than has any other common citizen. Endless drops of water soon fill a barrel, although each drop is a small matter in itself; but there are so many of them. Write to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN or the N. R. A. instead, please. I am willing, personally, to do all I can, but I would be snowed under all summer with letters, and so can not answer them.

Hope to see you at Perry, though.

Glass Sights for Hunting

(Continued from Page 14)

or cartridge is better than the sights with which it is directed. The three above, with the .30-06 added, constitute a quartette capable of shooting into one-inch groups at 100 yards with the proper loads. Only a modern scope sight can do justice to their splendid accuracy.

We also have many other cartridges, splendid in their modern trappings, that are deserving of modern sights. These are all accurate in every sense, and each is peculiarly adapted to some special field of usefulness. Besides giving us quicker and straighter shooting, and better vision and more light, the modern hunting-scope has other practical recommendations. It extends our shooting day to include those prolific hours of early morn and late eve; it reveals intervening obstructions which might deflect our bullet; it shows up a legal head from the spike, or tells a poor antler from a good one even before we can pull the trigger; it enables our killing more humanely and selectively; it discloses at once any fellow hunter in the background who may be endangered by our line of fire; and, because of all these things, it gives us a new-born confidence in ourselves and equipment that can not fail to develop a new high order of American riflemen.



Conducted by C. B. Lister

National Matches 1927--Advance Information

By Col. A. J. Macnab, Executive Officer

THE following information concerning Camp Perry, Ohio, and vicinity is furnished competitors attending the National Matches, 1927.

1.—Reason for holding the Matches.

a. These matches are not held merely for the purpose of getting together a large group of excellent shots and awarding prizes to the best of them. There are two main objects to be attained by the matches: First, to train as large a number of men as possible throughout the United States in the correct methods of rifle instruction, so that they can be utilized as instructors in time of national emergency; second, to stimulate interest in rifle practice throughout the country.

b. The first of these objects is attained by holding a school of instruction preceding the matches under the best instructors obtainable. Most of the teams attending the matches take this school course, as do also a great many unattached civilians. While the school course materially aids the students in the matches, the real object of the school is to develop instructors and particular stress is laid on instructional methods.

c. The second of these objects is attained by the enthusiasm for the shooting game which is carried home by the members of the various teams, particularly those belonging to the civilian teams from each State and the R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. teams from each corps area. These are the people who keep up the shooting interest in the 2,000 or more local rifle clubs scattered throughout the country.

2.—Dates of the various events.

a. The small-arms firing school begins August 21, and lasts two weeks. A Junior rifle meet will be also held during the week beginning August 21. This last is for children from the age of 4 years on up and was formerly an activity of the Winchester Company, but has now been taken over by the National Rifle Association.

b. A school of instruction for police and police teams will probably be instituted this year.

c. The matches of the National Rifle Association will begin on Friday, September 2, and last until Saturday, September 10.

d. The National Matches proper begin on Monday, September 12, and last until Saturday, September 17.

e. September 18 will be "get away" day.

3.—Location of Camp Perry.

Camp Perry is located on Lake Erie, about

28 miles east of Toledo. It is supplied by the New York Central Railroad, and the two railroad stations are La Carne, Ohio, 1½ miles from the camp, and Port Clinton, Ohio, 4 miles from it. Busses meet all trains at these stations during the activities in connection with the matches with facilities for handling luggage.

4.—Living conditions.

a. All officers on duty and competitors are assigned to tents and supplied with cots and bedding. The tents are floored.

b. Officers and competitors with families are cared for in the club house and in the tent camp annex to the club house.

(1) The rooms in the club house are limited in number and must be engaged long in advance. The club house has 3 rooms, at \$3 per day each; 4 rooms, at \$2.50 per day each; 8 rooms, at \$2 per day each, 2 rooms, at \$1 per day each. The prices in the club dining room are: Breakfast a la carte; lunch, 50 cents; dinner, 65 cents.

(2) There are a large number of pyramidal tents with frames and floors near the club house, and run by the club, which can be rented for \$1 per day, with privilege of using the club house and club dining room. Bedding and service for those living in these tents are furnished by the club. An additional charge of 25 cents per week is made to pay for washing bed linen.

(3) The club house and the tents in connection with it are not under the Executive Officer of the matches. All communications concerning these accommodations should be sent to Manager, Officers' Club, Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ohio.

c. A number of farm-houses in the vicinity take in lodgers and boarders.

d. There is a small hotel in Port Clinton in which officers' and civilians' families sometimes live.

5.—Messing facilities.

a. A large competitors' mess is run on the cafeteria plan. The food is clean, wholesome and reasonable in price. Families of officials and competitors may use this mess.

b. There are a number of restaurants just off the reservation which are run by various individuals during the matches. Some of these are quite good considering their temporary nature.

c. The club runs both a dining room and a small cafeteria restaurant.

6.—Climate.

Being on Lake Erie the days are usually pleasantly cool in summer. Some rain may be expected and some quite cool days during the latter part of camp. It is advisable to bring slickers, overcoats and rubber boots as they all may be needed.

7.—Amusements.

a. Swimming. There is a good beach in front of the club house which is very popular, especially with the children, as the water is shallow for a considerable distance from shore. There are a number of beach resorts within easy reach by automobile.

b. Golf. There is a nine-hole golf course at Catawba Cliffs, 9 miles from Camp Perry, which has been available in the past. There are several good courses around Toledo.

c. Picnics. There are a number of fine places for picnics along the shore of Lake Erie both east and west of Camp Perry.

d. Hunting. The duck season in Ohio opens September 15. There are a number of good duck clubs within striking distance of Camp Perry, but the entrée is not always easy to obtain. The places where the general public is allowed to hunt do not as a rule amount to much. There is no quail hunting permitted in Ohio.

e. Automobiles. Good roads radiate inland from Camp Perry and there are good roads along the lake.

8.—Registration.

All persons arriving at Camp Perry must be registered. They should report immediately upon arrival at the registration office, where arrangements will be made to supply them with all necessary camp equipment. They will be conducted from the registration office to the tent to which assigned.

* * *

FOR EVERY RIFLE CLUB

"THE Small Bore Book" by Crossman, which is reviewed elsewhere in this magazine, is a book that is recommended to the officers of every rifle club, who after reading it, will certainly in turn recommend it to their club members. The wealth of technical data in the book, never before published, will appeal to the club members and to those of the club officers who have time to shoot, but the technical data is only a part of the interesting material in this new volume. The dope on club and team organization, the conduct of club affairs, the arrangement and handling of club competitions the construction of ranges and the coaching of teams is the material that every civilian club officer will profit by reading. The old idea that a civilian rifle club consisted largely of a few individual stars has almost disappeared. The civilian club of today is a team proposition, and Interclub Team Matches have been found to be the best method of keeping the boys interested and of arousing local interest in the rifle club as a community organization. Any club which is functioning along these new lines will operate more efficiently and will turn out teams of a higher caliber after the team officers have read "The Small Bore Book."



Co. H, 160th Infantry, California National Guard

GALLERY SEASON CLOSES SUCCESSFULLY AS OUTDOOR MATCHES GET UNDER WAY

APRIL 15 witnessed the close of the most successful gallery program ever conducted by the N. R. A. The increase in the total number of entries for the season, as compared to the entries received in the matches conducted a year ago, can be safely placed at 30 per cent. An interesting feature in this connection is the fact that approximately 40 per cent more tyro shooters took a part in this program than was the case last year or any previous year.

The Freshman Team Match, another addition to the program this year, was won by the hard-shooting University of Missouri Freshman Team, coached by Capt. J. J. Coghlan. They shot Springfields and used Peters ammunition to win by a comfortable margin of 28 points. University of Illinois Freshmen, with a score of 2,840, finished second. Charles W. Sales, of Salt Lake City, using a .22 Colt Automatic and Winchester Precision, copped both the free pistol and individual pistol championships. Sales made the record score of 392 in the Free Pistol Match and sailed through the championship comfortably with the phenomenal score of 589.

A new military match was added to the military section of the program. It was the Company Pistol Team event, calling for firing in the gallery with the pistol as issued. This match was not so popular, because of the "bark" of the .45 in the gallery, and consequently only four companies entered teams. The California National Guard Team scored 1,935 against 1,155, the score of Company A, 29th Engineers, winners of the runner-up position. Company H, 160th Infantry, of the California National Guard, also won the N. R. A. Pistol Team Match with the good

score of 2,724. In the Individual Military Championship, Sergt. H. C. Williams, high shooter in the 9th Corps Area, won the Individual Military Championship, beating out Lieut. H. T. Noyes, 2nd Corps Area, by 3 points in the shoot-off. Williams shot the Springfield with U. S. N. R. A. The following were high men within their corps areas:

First Corps Area, Gy. Sergt. B. G. Betke, Navy Yard, Boston.

Second Corps Area, Lieut. H. T. Noyes, New York City.

Fifth Corps Area, Lieut. F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio.

Sixth Corps Area, R. B. Gregg, Oak Park, Ill.

Seventh Corps Area, Capt. I. G. McQueen, Moulton, Iowa.

Ninth Corps Area, H. C. William, Monterey Park, Calif.

The Civilian Inter-club Team Matches provided real competition. Photos of the winning teams, Roberts Island Rifle Club, at California, and the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, are shown. The Roberts Island outfit used a combination of Winchester 52, Peterson-Ballard, B. S. A. Peterson and Stevens rifles with Precision ammunition. Most of the Frankford Arsenal shooters fired Winchester or Palma in Winchester-Peterson rifles.

The Intercollegiate Team Championship was conducted in two sections this year. Section A permitted telescope-sights, and Section B restricted to iron sights only. Norwich University in the glass-sight section defeated the University of Washington by the narrow margin of 8 points. Their scores are 2,971 and 2,963, respectively. University of Missouri defeated a field of twenty teams in the iron section, winning by a margin of 27 points. Missouri's total score was 2,970. The Norwich team shot U. S. N. R. A. and Winchester 52's, while the Columbia outfit used Peters in their Springfields.

Pasadena (Calif.) High School copped the Interscholastic Team Championship by ringing up a total of 2,935 x 3,000. They fired Springfields, and every man except one used Peters. Wheatland, the exception, and incidentally an exceptionally good marksman, shot 200 Precision. Kemper Military Academy, at Boonville, Mo., won out in the Military School Championship. Kemper School scored 2,966



Roberts Island Rifle Club

to beat out a field of five other schools. Culver and St. Johns, always strong contenders for winning honors, finished second and third, respectively. The entire Kemper team fired Springfields with 200 Precision. The following are the winning teams and the equipment they used in the Company Rifle Team Match:

1st Corps Area, Marine Detachment, Navy Yard, Boston, 3,596, Win. 52, 75 Precision.
 2nd Corps Area, Company F, 174th Inf., N. Y. N. G., 3,562, Spring. 52, U. S. Palma.
 3rd Corps Area Company E, 121st Engrs., Washington, D. C., 3,659, Spring. 52, U. S. Palma.
 5th Corps Area, Company I, 8th Inf., Fort Moulton, S. C., 3,414 Spring. 52, U. S. N. A.
 5th Corps Area, Mil. Dept. U. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,603, Spring. 52, U. S. N. R. A.
 6th Corps Area, Company E, 132nd Inf., Illinois N. G., 3,651, Spring. 52, Peters.
 7th Corps Area, Company K, 205 Inf., Iowa N. G., 3,593, Spring. 52, U. S.
 8th Corps Area, Company K, 20th Inf., Fort Sill, Ky., 3,421 Spring. 52, Winchester.
 9th Corps Area, Company H, 160th Inf., California N. G., 3,704, Spring. 52, U. S.

In the National Company Team Championship, the competition in which the corps area winners shot for National honors Company H, 160th Infantry, was the high team with a score of 3,720. Company E, 121st Engineers, D. C. N. G., scoring 3,685, placed second.

The 160th Infantry, California National Guard Team, was easily the best outfit competing in the National Regimental Team Championship. Springfields and U. S. N. A. was the combination used. The Regimental Match was conducted on the same basis as the Company Team Championship, the highest Regimental Teams in each corps area competing against each other in the National Championship. The following were high within their respective corps areas:

121st Engrs., D. C. N. G., Washington, D. C., 3,681
 11th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind., 3,656
 132nd Inf., Ill. N. G., Chicago, Ill., 3,614
 37th Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebr., 3,560
 160th Inf., California N. G., Pasadena, Calif., 3,709

Official Bulletins of all Gallery Matches not previously published follow:

**OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 25—April 6, 1927
GIRLS' INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM MATCH**

Winner: Central High School Girls' Rifle Team, Washington, D. C.

Miss L. G. Hart, Coach. Score, 1,483.

Name
Virginia Pile 100 96 99

Catharine Austin 99 99 98

Arlene Spencer 99 97 98

Marion Willitt 99 95 98

Roberts Wright 98 99 97

Adalene Alexander 98 94 99

Mary Kyle 98 98 99

Catharine Todd 98 98 97

Elizabeth Pile 96 98 98

Charlotte Pile 95 99 99

Rifle, Win. 52. Sights, Metallic. Amm., U.S.N.R.A.

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Rifle, Win. 52. Sights, Metallic. Amm., U.S.N.R.A.

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Rifle, Win. 52. Sights, Metallic. Amm., U.S.N.R.A.

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D. Valentine, New York, N. Y.	Rep.
T. G. Sager, Newburgh, N. Y.	"
Capt. J. M. H. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Sergt. R. J. Schultz, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Sergt. G. C. Knight, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Sergt. C. J. Robson, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Sergt. L. D. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Cpl. Fred H. Mesmer, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Cpl. H. A. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Pvt. Lester Carroll, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Pvt. Howard C. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.	"
Pvt. Gordon Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.	"

*Third Corps Area. (No entries.)**Fourth Corps Area. (No entries.)***Fifth Corps Area. (Twenty-four entries.)**

Lieut. F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio	728
Lieut. H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio	723
Capt. M. F. Shepherd, Fort Thomas, Ky.	717
Sergt. W. C. Ruth, Fort Thomas, Ky.	687
Harold G. Hood, Cleveland, Ohio	683
Sergt. Caleb Sexton, Fort Thomas, Ky.	671
Cpl. Robert Theobald, Fort Thomas, Ky.	667
Sergt. Thomas James, Fort Thomas, Ky.	661
Cpl. John R. Hester, Fort Thomas, Ky.	659
Cpl. Charles Spencer, Fort Thomas, Ky.	652
Cpl. E. B. King, Fort Thomas, Ky.	651
Capt. A. D. Warnock, Fort Thomas, Ky.	647
Pvt. Floyd Mason, Fort Thomas, Ky.	642
Cpl. Elijah Morgan, Fort Thomas, Ky.	642
Cpl. Kyde Rupe, Fort Thomas, Ky.	625
Pvt. Luther Hayhurst, Fort Thomas, Ky.	624
Sergt. William Jones, Fort Thomas, Ky.	614
Cpl. Virgil Ross, Fort Thomas, Ky.	610
Pvt. Clarence Shears, Fort Thomas, Ky.	606
Pvt. Homer Hollan, Fort Thomas, Ky.	594
Pvt. Buford Walden, Fort Thomas, Ky.	588

UNABLE TO FIRE

Lieut. Joseph H. Harper, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	
Pvt. Louis J. Dophos, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	
Pvt. Robert L. Shannon, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	

Sixth Corps Area. (Four entries.)

R. B. Greig, Oak Park, Ill.	738
Capt. F. D. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.	735
Lieut. E. B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	708

NOT REPORTED**Seventh Corps Area. (Nine entries.)**

Capt. I. G. McQueen, Moulton, Iowa	728
Sergt. P. F. Mollerstrom, Fort Crook, Nebr.	726
Sergt. B. L. Warren, Fort Crook, Nebr.	709
Capt. C. C. Way, Fort Crook, Nebr.	699
Cpl. Jose Perez, Fort Crook, Nebr.	695
Cpl. F. W. Phillips, Fort Crook, Nebr.	687
Pvt. Charles Cummings, Fort Crook, Nebr.	687
Cpl. Wm. Kotachuk, Fort Crook, Nebr.	681
Pvt. Orville Dooley, Fort Crook, Nebr.	663

Eighth Corps Area. (No entries.)

Ninth Corps Area. (Eight entries)	
Harry C. Williams, Monterey Park, Calif.	743
Sergt. M. L. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.	742
Sergt. W. Eberwine, Sacramento, Calif.	735
Maurice E. Kaiser, Sacramento, Calif.	732
T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.	731
Norman L. Mini, Sacramento, Calif.	726
W. A. Schwarz, Vancouver, Wash.	722
Frank C. Payne, Los Angeles, Calif.	719

SHOOT-OFF—DIVISION B—NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Sergt. H. C. Williams, 9th Corps Area	743
Lieut. Haydon T. Noyes, 2nd Corps Area	740
Lieut. I. G. McQueen, 7th Corps Area	735
Lieut. F. W. Williams, 5th Corps Area	734
R. B. Greig, 6th Corps Area	733
Gy. Sergt. B. G. Betke, 1st Corps Area	728

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 31—March 29, 1927**N. R. A. PISTOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, 1927**

1. Company H., 160th Infantry, California N. G., Pasadena, Calif. Score, 2,724. Arm, no record.	
2. Pasadena Police Department Rifle and Pistol Club, Pasadena, Calif. Score, 2,438. Arm, S. & W. and Colt .38. Ammunition, Peters.	
3. Wilkes-Barre Rifle Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Score, 2,322. Arm, Colt-S. & W. Stevens. Ammunition, Klebanore and U. S. N. R. A.	
4. Brooklyn Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. Score, 2,283. Arm, no record. Ammunition, no record.	
5. 29th U. S. Engineers Pistol Team, Fort Humphreys, Va. Score, 1,997. Arm, no record. Ammunition, no record.	

NOT REPORTED

Bridgeport Rifle Club, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

* * *

ILLINOIS STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

MATCH number 1 of the Illinois State Rifle Association was fired at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Sunday, April 17, 1927. This

was a sporting or hunting rifle match at which all target or military rifles were barred. The course of fire was 5 sighting shots and 20 shots for record at 200 yards on the A target, strictly offhand in the military standing position. The conditions resulted in bringing out a large entry list of men firing rifles of types not often seen on the modern firing-lines.

Among the rifles seen were 44-40 Winchester 1873 Model, Sharps 40-90, Wesley Richards 303 British, with Martini action, Savage 150-3000 lever-action, Winchester single-shot 32-40, Winchester 1895 Model, Winchester carbines, Remington Hepburn, etc. About half the competitors used black powder, and the range looked more like Custer's last stand than it has in many years. The scores in their order of standing follow. Merchandise prizes were awarded to first and second and to high tyro. Steve Monahan, as might be expected, was first, "Pop" Seymour was second, and the high tyro was Francis W. Parker, III, an eleven-year-old school-boy, who fired a 25-20 Winchester carbine.

Name	Arm	Score
S. D. Monahan	.30-30 Winchester carbine	87
S. D. Seymour	303 British Martini, made by Wesley Richards, with Metford rifling	86
Francis W. Parker, Jr.	.44-40 Winchester rifle, 1873 Model	85
C. J. Danegger	1895 Model Winchester .30-06	84
R. G. Weidenheim	Weley Richards Martini 303 British	82
R. W. Larke	1895 Winchester .30-06	82
A. J. Davidson	.45-70 Winchester Model 1886	82
C. E. Nordhus	.32-40 Winchester single-shot	82
Milt. Hanson	.30-06 Winchester Model 1895	81
Frank D. Wheeler	Colt's Lightning .32 cal.	79
L. H. Anderson	.45-70 Winchester Mod. 1886	78
J. D. Schandorff	Winchester Mod. 1886	75
Aaron Epstein	Savage lever-action 250-3000	75
R. M. Thompson	.44-40 Winchester Model 1873	73
L. R. Keller	Winchester Mod. 1895 .30-06	72
Mary Monahan	Winchester .25-20 carbine	68
Francis W. Parker, III	Winchester .25-20 carbine	68
Jack Eisold	Winchester .25-20 carbine	67
Robert Larke, Jr.	Winchester 90	53
Mrs. R. M. Thompson	Mannlicher-Schoenauer 6.5 30	53

* * *

ANNUAL matches of Illinois State Rifle Association will be fired at Fort Sheridan July 2, 3 and 4, range being open for practice Friday, July 1. There will be ten separate matches, some extending over the two days—Saturday and Sunday—others limited to a single day. Most matches will be fired with service rifles and service sights over various stages of National Match course; and these various matches together will be used as tryouts for the Illinois Civilian team, which will represent the State at Camp Perry.

On July 4, there will be a small-bore long-range match at 200 yards, in the morning, and long-range thousand-yard State championship with any rifle, any sight, in the afternoon.

Matches will be conducted by Army authorities at Fort Sheridan with co-operation of Illinois State Rifle Association and National Rifle Association representatives. The State Rifle Association owns a number of very splendid trophies, valued at about \$10,000, which are awarded in connection with the various matches.

It is hoped that competitors from outside the State of Illinois will participate in the matches this year. The matches are not limited to citizens of the State, but are open to any member of the Illinois State Rifle Association.

The Fort Sheridan authorities, it is expected,

will arrange for quarters for competitors and for messing competitors at the post. Ammunition will be for sale. And since Fort Sheridan is only 30 miles from Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the middle of a delightful summer resort district, with concrete roads radiating in every direction and railroad and electric transportation both to Chicago and Milwaukee, it is hoped that a large number of competitors will appear.

COMING EVENTS

THE remaining five of the seven Monthly Shoots of the Davenport Shooting Association, of Davenport, Iowa, will be held on June 12, July 3, August 7, September 11 and October 2. In the Gold Medal Competition there will be Senior and Junior medals to be shot for. Matches will be shot on the "Honor Target," the "Five Shot" Target, the "Davenport" Target, the Man Target, and the People's Target. All but the Honor Target are re-entry targets. Additional details can be secured from Mr. Emil Berg, Secretary of the Association.

* * *

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM

WE ARE in receipt of the interesting and attractively gotten-up program of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club for the 1927 season. This club shoots on its own range near Pittsburgh, and all persons interested in rifle and revolver shooting are invited to visit the range on Saturday afternoons. The loan of rifles can be secured and ammunition purchased from the secretary. Matches are scheduled for every week from April 30 to October 29, inclusive. Under our Schedule of Coming Events are listed the matches for June. Further information can be secured by communicating with Mr. C. W. Freehling, Secretary, 1118 Woodland Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCHEDULE FOR JUNE OF THE FORT PITTS RIFLE CLUB

June 4. Small-bore Leech Cup Match; John B. Gramentine Trophy.

June 11. Army Qualification and N. R. A. Members' Match; National Rifle Day.

June 18. Three-Hundred-Yard Match; F. C. Noss Trophy.

June 25, Norwood Johnston Cup Match, 200 Yards, Members only.

* * *

STATE MATCHES IN OKLAHOMA

THE Oklahoma Rifle Association will hold its second annual State Rifle and Pistol Championship Matches July 3 and 4 at Ardmore, the home of the Hoffman Arms Co. Eric Johnson will act as chief range officer, Harry Brill as statistical officer and Ed Arthur, president of the association, will be executive officer.

The first day's shooting will consist of a 20-shot rifle match at 600 yards, with no restrictions as to arm, ammunition or sights; and a pistol match for the ladies of the association.

On the 4th there will be two rifle and two pistol matches. The small-bore rifle championship will consist of 10 shots standing at 50 yards and 10 prone at 100 yards, any rifle and any sights. The large-bore championship

will be 20 shots prone at 300 yards on the A target with military rifles. One pistol match is called the Police Pistol Match, as it is a duplicate of the contest staged semiannually by the Sheriffs Association of the State. It is fired with revolvers or pistols of .38 caliber or larger, at 25 yards on the N. R. A. 100-yard rifle target. The other pistol match is at 50 yards on the standard American Target, with any pistol or revolver.

Although less than a year old the Oklahoma Rifle Association has done much to revive the interest in shooting. Shoulder-to-shoulder and postal matches between various clubs of the State are almost weekly events now. The Association is in charge of the selection of the civilian team for Camp Perry, and is conducting regional tryouts to get the very best material from the large number of applicants for places, so that a good team is assured.

* * *

SCHEDULE OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE LEAGUE—1927

June 4.—Ames versus Arlington, at No. Easton; Framingham versus Middlesex, at Framingham; Braintree versus Lynn, at Braintree; U. S. M. A. A. versus Lincoln, at Beverly.
 June 11.—Lincoln versus Ames, at Lincoln; Arlington versus Braintree, at Arlington; Lynn versus Framingham, at Lynn; Reading versus U. S. M. A. A. at Reading.
 June 25.—Lynn versus Ames at Lynn; Arlington versus U. S. M. A. A. at Arlington; Reading versus Middlesex, at Reading; Framingham versus Braintree, at Framingham.
 July 9.—Reading versus Braintree, at Reading; Lynn versus Lincoln, at Lynn; Middlesex versus Arlington, at Lincoln; U. S. M. A. A. versus Ames, at Beverly.

* * *

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES

Illinois State Rifle Association and Chicago Rifle Association, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 June 11, I. S. R. A., No. 4, R. O. T. C., Short Range Team Match.
 June 12, I. S. R. A., No. 5, 600-yard, Any Rifle Match.
 June 19, C. R. A., No. 3, Leech Match.
 July 2, State Shoot and Team Selection.
 No. 6, Wrigley Trophy Match.
 No. 7, 200-Yard Rapid-Fire Match.
 No. 8, 300-Yard Rapid-Fire Match.
 No. 9, Leonard Trophy Match.
 No. 10, Felt Trophy Match.
 No. 11, Herald Trophy Match.
 No. 12, Tribune Trophy Match.
 I. S. R. A., No. 13, Grand Aggregate and State Championship.
 July 4, I. S. R. A., No. 14, Small-Bore Long-Range Match.
 I. S. R. A., No. 15, Long-Range Championship.
 July 17, C. R. A., No. 4, Offhand Match.
 July 31, C. R. A., No. 5, Qualification Course.
 August 14, I. S. R. A., No. 16, Pistol Match, Individual and Team.
 August 14, I. S. R. A., No. 17, Individual Dewar Match.

* * *

WESTERN STATES SMALL-BORE MATCH

THE Long Beach Rifle and Revolver Club will stage their Annual Western States Small-Bore Matches on the Long Beach Range, June 24, 25 and 26. A copy of the program is not yet available, but we are advised that there will be a large number of cups and other trophies to be shot for. Pistol matches will also be made a part of the program.

The Club is now shooting the Underwood Trophy Match, seven cups having been donated by Mr. Underwood, of Los Angeles, to be shot for at 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, 20 shots at each range on the decimal target, one cup being shot for each month for six months, the highest aggregate score to take the Grand Prize.

Information relative to the Western States Small-Bore Matches may be obtained by writing Mr. A. Q. Johnson, Executive Officer, Long Beach Rifle & Revolver Club, 4444 E. Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

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INTERNATIONAL RIFLE TEAM CONTRIBUTIONS

Name	Address	Amount
H. S. Stoolfire, Spokane, Wash.	\$2.00	
Arthur Dennison, Romoland, Calif.	1.00	
Chas. T. Dinely, Altoona, Pa.	2.00	
L. G. Levee, Towle, Calif.	5.00	
Tbos. E. DeShojo, Doner, N. J.	1.00	
Dowie M. Weston, Clinton, Mont.	1.00	
Alan H. Means, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	
H. G. Olson, Cresson, Pa.	1.00	
George J. Roskrage, Tucson, Ariz.	5.00	
John Brennan, Minneap. Minn.	1.00	
Russell G. Rodman, Cherokee, Iowa	1.00	
Edw. P. Steen, Big Creek, Calif.	1.00	
Walter C. Heisler, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	
W. V. Brakefield, Detroit, Mich.	.50	
Geo. Boness, Washington, D. C.	1.00	
O. Harstad, Eau Claire, Wis.	1.00	
O. Fisher, Eau Claire, Wis.	1.00	
T. J. Sloane, Williamson, W. Va.	1.00	
W. J. Tresser, Malta, Mont.	2.00	
Dr. Chas. C. Foster, Cambridge, Mass.	3.00	
Paul W. Krogel, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	
W. F. Eckert, Tyrone, Pa.	2.50	
C. E. Schaefer, Milian, Ohio	1.00	
S. E. Roub, Altoona, Pa.	1.00	
Chas. Hankin, Arlington, N. J.	1.00	
Henry P. Stamer, Toledo, Ohio	1.00	
Paul Sargent, Massillon, Ohio	2.00	
Arnold Isely, Attleboro, Mass.	1.00	
A. W. Singer, Clarks Summit, Pa.	1.00	
G. G. Cooper, Omaha, Nebr.	1.00	
H. A. Appelle, Ketchikan, Alaska	2.00	
V. A. Schilling, State Line, Mass.	1.00	
W. J. Huntzman, St. Clairsville, Ohio	1.00	
A. R. Theobald, Greenfield, Ind.	1.00	
E. W. Walborn, Trout Lake, Mich.	1.00	
E. D. Seymour, Westfield, N. J.	2.00	
Dr. Arthur B. Eisenberg, Cleveland, Ohio	2.50	
John Griesammer, Eponette, Mich.	2.00	
W. H. Buckingham, Washington, Pa.	1.00	
Thero C. Beal, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.00	
H. H. Gray, Wheeling, W. Va.	1.00	
Riley M. Diener, Elkhart, Ind.	2.00	
Louis E. Dennis, St. Louis, Mo.	10.00	
J. D. Schandorf, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	
George L. Wood, Kirkwood, Mo.	1.00	
John Philip Souza, Jr., New York, N. Y.	5.00	
Delos Bubb, Williamsport, Pa.	2.00	
N. B. Parsons, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	
John S. Dunshie, New York, N. Y.	1.00	
P. N. Ramstad, Biwabik, Minn.	2.00	
John J. Heffington, Cebu, Cebu, P. I.	3.00	
Russell Cashdollar, Elm Grove, W. Va.	2.00	
C. T. Huston, Fullerton, Calif.	1.00	
Carl C. Chase, Winfield, Kans.	2.00	
Francis B. Leech, Washington, D. C.	5.00	
Walter S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	3.00	
Jesse W. Stuart, Hillburn, N. Y.	1.00	
P. K. Riblir, Erie, Pa.	1.00	
L. L. Griggs, Peekskill, N. Y.	3.50	
James Noonan, Cordova, Alaska	1.00	
Alfred E. Hilton, Huntington Park, Calif.	1.18	
G. W. Veatch, Wrightsville, Pa.	1.00	
C. H. King, Lueders, Tex.	10.00	
H. G. Olson, Cresson, Pa.	5.00	
Louis G. Berger, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00	
Stephen D. Monahan, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	
John W. Hession, New York, N. Y.	10.00	
W. E. Case, McGath, Alaska	1.00	
Chas. P. Budill, Hicksville, N. Y.	1.00	
Jos. H. Lucy, Charleston, S. C.	1.00	
Herbert P. Robinson, Carmel, N. Y.	3.00	
Nick Kipp, San Francisco, Calif.	2.00	
Maj. Per Ramee, Evansville, Ind.	5.00	
D. J. Woodruff, Shoshoni, Wyo.	1.00	
Jack A. Pavell, San Francisco, Calif.	2.00	
Andrew G. Hofert, Tupper Lake, N. Y.	1.00	
Edw. Mallinckrodt, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	10.00	
John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	
John B. Paine, Weston, Mass.	10.00	
Robt. Miller, Thurmond, W. Va.	2.00	
Harry A. Webster, Lancaster, Pa.	6.00	
D. V. Hostetler, Lexington, Tex.	1.00	
Virgilio Bortolini, Norton, W. Va.	2.00	
Fred M. Hanson, Flaxville, Mont.	1.00	
Henry R. Salden, Avon, N. Y.	5.00	
Army and Navy Journal, Inc., Wash., D. C.	250.00	
Chas. E. Wolfe, Grensburg, Pa.	1.00	

Mr. Herbert A. Sherlock, Canton, Ohio.....	1.00
Mr. Frank Wagner, Syracuse, N. Y.....	1.00
Mr. Joseph Fox, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6.00
Mr. Carl C. Chase, Winfield, Kans.....	1.00
Mr. M. O. Evenson, Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	2.00
Mr. W. B. Knoble, Tacoma, Wash.....	1.00
Mr. Albert H. Brown, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
Mr. Robert A. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.....	1.00
"Pennsylvania Dutchman".....	2.00

* * *

OHIO RIFLE LEAGUE**ANNOUNCING SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT MATTERS ACTED UPON AT THE LEAGUE MEETING APRIL 24.**

1. Pistol Shooting has been given a place along with rifle shooting and Ray Bracken, 1219 Bryden Road, Columbus, is going to promote this activity for us. Write him for particulars.

2. Two fine cup trophies have been purchased and will be offered in next year's indoor program for State Champion and Ladies' Champion.

3. We have instituted an individual membership for those who can not affiliate through a club. The cost will be one dollar for the calendar year. The members of clubs affiliated can have an individual membership for each member if they submit a list and ten for each when the club affiliation is submitted. Cards will be ready shortly. Match fees will be lower to members.

4. Two Outdoor Shoots ahead—May 30 and July 3, 4—at Harrisburg.

5. The League sponsors the match for railroad men between Ohio and London, England. The Ohio men will shoot at the Harrisburg—shoot on July 3 or 4. Dewar conditions will govern, and we ask all railroad men to get primed for a try for this team. Write us if you are interested. Let's not do other than win this match.

6. We voted a gold, a silver and eight bronze medals for the high ten in the State Indoor Championships, too.

7. Our finances are the best in our history.

8. Six subscriptions to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN were voted sent to our friends at Fort Hayes. Surely they will be a first installment on the debt we owe these fine folks.

The secretary was ordered to ask all Ohio clubs to send in nominations for captain of the civilian team to represent us at the National Matches. Now do this promptly, the Adjutant General wants us to be responsible for this matter, so let's rise to the occasion.

As Fort Hayes will co-operate in our outdoor program this summer, we are again asking that such stocks of your .30-06 ammunition as can be spared be sent to them. Don't wait for a second request, but shoot along all you can spare now. Write Commandant, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio. They will pay express.

The Team Match results have been changed since the finding of a target shot by Wilson, Kings Mills. This puts Kings Mills in first place, Columbus B. M. second and Dayton third. We gladly make this correction, though it does somewhat confuse in what we thought were the final returns Bulletin No. 32.

Keep in mind May 30, July 3-4, Camp Perry.

E. M. FARRIS, Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WINNER IN EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE fourth annual Intercollegiate Shoulder-to-Shoulder Team Gallery Championship Match fired over the 71st Infantry Regimental Armory in New York City on April 16, was won by the University of George Washington Rifle Team by a total score of 1,394 out of a possible 1,500. City College of New York, one of the teams that was relayed in the morning, threw a scare in the George Washington camp and finished second, with their score of 1,391, three points behind the winners. That Pennsylvania State College finished third can be attributed to no other fact than that the men from Penn State fired consistently for good average scores throughout the match.

For the dual reason that there was some confusion in the minds of rifle team managers regarding the date of firing this match and because a few of the teams had fired in the Shoulder-to-shoulder New England Intercollegiate Match fired a week prior to the New York event, there were not as many teams in New York on the 16th as there were a year ago. The slight decrease in attendance at the annual Shoulder-to-Shoulder event on the part of colleges maintaining rifle teams is explained by the above reasons, and it is pointed out that the match this year was generally a success.

There being only five available firing-points at the 71st Regiment Armory, teams were relayed in the morning and in the afternoon as in the past. Teams representing City College of New York, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Drexel Institute fired in the morning, while the George Washington University, Penn State College, Norwich, Columbia University and the second team from Drexel were relayed in the afternoon. Interest prevailed throughout the day. The entire match was fired smoothly and without unnecessary delay. Harbeck, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the individual high scorer of the day. Harbeck scored a 288 out of a possible 300. Campbell, of George Washington University, and Garsney, of Columbia University, were tied for second place with 287 each.

A number of suggestions and recommendations pertaining to the conduct of college matches in general and in particular to the annual N. R. A. Intercollegiate Shoulder-to-Shoulder Match were received from teams on the firing-line. These recommendations will be borne in mind in drawing up future college competitions, and it is hoped that the match next year will provide real competition.

Official individual scores of all teams follow:

NEW YORK COLLEGIATE MATCH

George Washington.....	1,394
City College of New York.....	1,391
Pennsylvania State.....	1,389
Norwich.....	1,370
Columbia.....	1,362
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	1,360
Boston.....	1,289
Drexel No. 1.....	1,285
Drexel No. 2.....	1,227

OFFICIAL FINAL STANDING N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGiate LEAGUE

College	Won	Lost
Norwich University.....	7	0
George Washington University.....	6	1
Penn State College.....	4	3
University of Pennsylvania.....	3	4
Boston University.....	3	4
Georgetown University.....	2	5
Columbia University.....	2	5
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	0	7

College	Won	Lost
City College of New York.....	6	1
United States Naval Academy.....	5	2
University of Maryland.....	6	1
University of Pittsburgh.....	4	3
Syracuse University.....	2	5
Johns Hopkins University.....	2	5
University of Vermont.....	2	5
Dartmouth College.....	1	6

College	Won	Lost
Carnegie Institute of Tech.....	6	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	4	2
Gettysburg College.....	4	2
Drexel Institute.....	3	3
Virginia Military Institute.....	1	5
Nyasa Rifle Club.....	2	4

College	Won	Lost
Princeton University.....	5	1
Western Maryland College.....	5	1
West Virginia University.....	5	1
Amherst College.....	3	3
Buffalo University.....	2	3
Worcester Polytechnic Inst.....	1	3
Williams College.....	0	6

OFFICIAL FINAL STANDING FOR MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGiate LEAGUE

College	Won	Lost
Missouri University.....	5	0
Kansas State Agr. College.....	3	2
Kansas University.....	3	2
Oklahoma A. and M. College.....	3	2
Nebraska University.....	1	4
Iowa State College.....	0	5

OFFICIAL FINAL STANDING N. R. A. BIG-TEN RIFLE LEAGUE

College	Won	Lost
Minnesota University.....	6	0
Indiana University.....	5	1
Ohio University.....	5	1
Iowa University.....	5	3
Michigan University.....	2	4
Northwestern University.....	1	5
Wisconsin University.....	0	6

* * *

INDIANA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

THE annual Indiana State Rifle Association competitions were fired at the Culver Military Academy on April 4. Individual and team matches with both the rifle and pistol were shot. All of the events provided real competition, and interest prevailed throughout the day.

In the prone and offhand re-entry matches, which were fired preceding the individual championship match, James W. Hurt, of Indianapolis, started the day off right by winning the prone re-entry with a possible 100. Hurt was tied with a number of shooters in this match, and in the shoot-off that followed he ran 219 consecutive bull's-eyes. Apparently this shooting enabled Mr. Hurt to perfectly sight-in his Winchester 52 for the principal event of the day, the Individual Championship Match. Hurt, with his score of a possible 200, together with 48 X's, was the winner of the championship. Mr. Walter W. Evans, also of Indianapolis, came second with 31 X's to go with his possible. O. J. Smith, a student at the University of Illinois, was the best offhand shooter at the match. Smith made a 97 and won the leather gun-case presented by the Em-Roe Sporting Goods Co.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 32—March 29, 1927
 N. R. A. CIVILIAN INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, 1927, AT 50 FEET

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	Total
Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, Philadelphia, Pa.	995	985	958	2,938
Seattle Rifle and Revolver Club, Seattle, Wash.	988	987	960	2,935
Ashland Pistol and Rifle Club, Ashland, Ohio	988	982	964	2,934
Bellingham R. and R. Club, Bellingham, Wash.	994	977	963	2,934
Candor Rifle Club, Candor, N. Y.	995	989	948	2,932
Tulsa Rifle Club, Tulsa, Okla.	985	985	960	2,930
Columbus (Ohio) Business Men's Rifle Club	989	985	956	2,930
Faculty Rifle Club, Ames, Iowa	990	984	954	2,928
Hudson Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.	991	980	956	2,927
Ithaca Rifle Club, Ithaca, N. Y.	996	984	942	2,922
Worcester P. and R. Club, Worcester, Mass.	987	971	955	2,913
Vancouver Rifle Club, Vancouver, Wash.	992	977	942	2,911
Richwood Rifle Club, Richwood, Ohio	989	976	944	2,909
Canton Rifle and Pistol Club, Canton, Ohio	996	978	927	2,901
Louisville (Kentucky) National Rifle Club	988	967	925	2,888
Wenatchee R. and R. Club, Wenatchee, Wash.	987	970	920	2,877
Bear Rock Rifle Club, Germansville, Pa.	989	964	907	2,860
Cromwell Rifle Club, Cromwell, Conn.	974	952	908	2,834
Middlefield Rifle Club, Middlefield, Conn.	963	956	911	2,830
Livermore Rifle Club, Livermore, Colo.	981	949	890	2,820
Eaton Rifle Club, Olean, N. Y.	949	946	905	2,800
Grover Cleveland H. S. R. C., St. Louis, Mo.	956	939	895	2,790
Port Jervis Gun Club, Port Jervis, N. Y.	854	824	771	2,449

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 33—March 29, 1927
 N. R. A. CIVILIAN INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, 1927, AT 75 FEET

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	Total
Roberts Island Rifle Club, Stockton, Calif.	995	988	966	2,949
Dayton Rifle and Revolver Club, Dayton, Ohio	899	975	964	2,928
Northeastern Ohio Gun No. 1, Cleveland, Ohio	993	983	950	2,926
Brattleboro Rifle Club, Brattleboro, Vt.	985	980	951	2,916
Frankford Arsenal R. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	984	979	952	2,915
Quinnipiac R. and R. Club, New Haven, Conn.	992	963	956	2,911
Seaside Rifle Club, Seaside, Ore.	988	974	943	2,905
Hawthorne Sharpshooters, Chicago, Ill.	986	971	947	2,904
Deerfield Gun Club, Kings Mills, Ohio	990	976	938	2,904
Portland Rifle Club, Portland, Ore.	985	966	949	2,900
Perth Amboy Rifle Club, Perth Amboy, N. J.	987	977	930	2,894
Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Orange, N. J.	959	942	889	2,890
Luverne (Iowa) Rifle Club, Luverne, Iowa	981	965	942	2,888
Bear Rock Rifle Club, Germansville, Pa.	986	962	934	2,882
Ridgeville Rifle Club, Evansville, Ill.	983	965	930	2,878
Whiting Rifle Club, Whiting, Iowa	976	962	939	2,877
Chicago Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	989	962	893	2,849
Franklin Rifle Club, Franklin, Pa.	959	952	931	2,842
Lima Rifle Club, Lima, Ohio	970	946	913	2,829
McKean Rifle Club, Bradford, Pa.	968	934	925	2,827
Brooklyn Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	977	946	903	2,826
Summit Rifle Club, Cresson, Pa.	973	951	900	2,824
Claremont Rifle Club, Claremont, N. H.	986	942	895	2,823
Bell Telephone Gun Club, Chicago, Ill.	971	923	922	2,816
Hawthorne Engineers, Chicago, Ill.	967	954	882	2,803
Marin Rifle Club, Fairfax, Calif.	967	943	888	2,796
Bridgeport Rifle Club, Bridgeport, Conn.	951	935	884	2,770
Northeastern Ohio Gun No. 2, Cleveland, Ohio	950	939	880	2,769
Cleveland Grays, Cleveland, Ohio	947	918	892	2,757
Hawthorne Merchandisers, Chicago, Ill.	960	932	856	2,748
Nemardpi Rifle Club, Superior, Wis.	943	934	850	2,727
Port Jervis Gun Club, Port Jervis, N. Y.	884	854	796	2,534

NOT COMPLETED
 Northeastern Ohio Gun Club Team No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio

UNABLE TO FIRE
 Richwood Rifle Club, Richwood, Ohio
 Roberts Island Rifle Club Team No. 2, Stockton, Calif.

NOT REPORTED
 Stanford Rifle Team, Stanford University, Calif.
 Walden Rifle Club, Walden, Colo.
 Rochester Rifle Club, Rochester, N. Y.
 Mount City Rifle Club, St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 34—April 19, 1927
 N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGiate TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP, 1927

Section A. (Any Sight.)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	Total
1. Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.	1,000	991	980	2,971
2. University of Wash., Seattle, Wash.	999	994	970	2,963

Section B. (Metallic Sight.)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	Total
1. Univ. of Missouri No. 1, Columbia, Mo.	999	995	976	2,970
2. Geo. Wash. Univ., Washington, D. C.	997	992	954	2,943
3. College of the City of New York	998	981	958	2,937
4. Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.	996	973	966	2,935
5. Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.	999	979	955	2,933
6. Penna. State College, Pa.	998	983	951	2,932
7. Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa	996	976	951	2,923
8. Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio	995	980	948	2,923
9. West Va. Univ., Morgantown, W. Va.	988	977	953	2,918
10. Carnegie T. I., Pittsburgh, Pa.	995	977	945	2,917
11. Okla. A. & M. C., Stillwater, Okla.	998	963	952	2,913
12. Boston University, Boston, Mass.	996	969	938	2,903
13. Univ. of Missouri No. 2, Columbia, Mo.	991	964	931	2,886
14. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.	994	965	924	2,883
15. Va. Poly. Inst., Blacksburg, Va.	989	973	919	2,881
16. Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	990	949	934	2,873
17. Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	994	958	908	2,860

18. Modesto Junior College, Modesto, Calif.	978	927	871	2,776
19. Rensselaer Poly. Inst., Troy, N. Y.	973	925	874	2,772
20. Mass. Inst. of Tech. No. 2, Cambridge, Mass.	983	929	846	2,758
21. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.	947	930	872	2,749

UNABLE TO FIRE
 University of Champaign, Ill.

NOT REPORTED

U. S. Naval Academy Rifle Team No. 1, Annapolis, Md.
 Worcester Poly. Institute, Worcester, Mass.
 Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 35—April 20, 1927

N. R. A. INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP, 1927

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	Total
1. Pasadena High School, Pasadena, Calif.	991	984	961	2,936
2. Western High School, Washington, D. C.	996	981	954	2,931
3. Central High School No. 2, Washington, D. C.	998	980	953	2,931
4. Bangor High School, Bangor, Me.	992	987	951	2,930
5. Iowa City High School, Iowa City, Iowa	989	981	915	2,885
6. New Trier Rifle Club, Wilmette, Ill.	988	949	885	2,823
7. Eastern High School, Washington, D. C. (boys)	983	935	902	2,820
8. Evanston Township H. S., Evanston, Ill.	990	920	900	2,810
9. Grover Cleveland H. S., St. Louis, Mo.	987	919	901	2,807
10. Waterloo High School, Waterloo, Iowa	973	927	897	2,797
11. Baltimore Poly. Inst., Baltimore, Md.	990	922	866	2,778
12. Porterville U. H. S., Porterville, Calif.	971	928	849	2,748
13. Central High School No. 1, Washington, D. C.	960	887	890	2,737
14. Thos. Jefferson H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.	939	903	893	2,735
15. Lewis and Clark H. S., Spokane, Wash.	962	891	841	2,694
16. Poly. Prep. County D. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.	950	865	858	2,673
17. Watertown High School, Watertown, S. Dak.	936	909	793	2,638
18. Western High School, No. 2, Washington, D. C.	945	817	832	2,594
19. The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.	915	853	819	2,587
20. Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn.	926	861	792	2,579
21. Leavenworth High School, Waterbury, Conn.	923	848	704	2,475
22. Wilby High School, Waterbury, Conn.	896	824	632	2,352

NOT REPORTED
 Polytechnic High and Junior College, Riverside, Calif.
 Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brooklyn Technical High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 36—April 20, 1927
 N. R. A. MILITARY SCHOOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP, 1927

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
1. Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.	997	997	992	980	3,966
2. Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.	1000	992	983	943	3,918
3. St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.	998	981	966	933	3,878
4. Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C.	986	978	960	918	3,842
5. New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson	960	946	886	868	3,660
6. Camp Fairwood Rifle Club, Cincinnati, Ohio	900	882	892	889	3,583

NOT REPORTED
 Junior Military Academy, Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
 Massanutton Academy, Woodstock, Va.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN No. 37—April 20, 1927
 COMPANY TEAM MATCH. (Division A.)
 First Corps Area. (One entry.)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. F, 174th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.	976	943	910	733	3,562

Third Corps Area. (Eight entries.)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. E, 121st Engineers, D. C. N. G.	984	970	955	750	3,659
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	953	948	915	738	3,554
Co. A, 29th Engineers, Fort Humphreys, Va.	956	920	867	736	3,479
Co. C, 121st Engineers, D. C. N. G.	953	940	836	733	3,462
Co. F, 121st Engineers, D. C. N. G.	910	853	794	689	3,246

NOT REPORTED

Battery A, 260th Coast Artillery, D. C. N. G.
 Company D, 121st Engineers, D. C. N. G.
 Headquarters and Service Company, D. C. N. G.

Fourth Corps Area. (Six entries.)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. I, 8th Infantry, Fort Moultrie, S. C.	958	906	825	725	3,414
Co. L, 8th Infantry, Fort Moultrie, S. C.	918	902	787	718	3,275
Co. K, 8th Infantry, Fort Moultrie, S. C.	905	826	740	725	3,196
Company E, 8th Infantry, Fort Moultrie, S. C.					
Company F, 8th Infantry, Fort Moultrie, S. C.					
Company M, 8th Infantry, Fort Moultrie, S. C.					
NOT REPORTED					
Co. I, 11th Infantry, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	984	972	871	749	3,576
Co. K, 11th Infantry, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	965	925	876	743	3,509
Co. F, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.	970	928	850	744	3,492
Co. B, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.	945	934	851	735	3,465

Co. A, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.	892	904	891	738	3,425	Co. K, 205th Inf., Minn. N. G., Morris, Minn.	972	952	895	744	3,568
Co. E, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.	868	927	811	140	3,416	Co. I, 8th Inf., Fort Moultrie, S. C.	971	941	894	746	3,552
Co. G, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.	956	939	872	735	3,402						
Co. A, 11th Infantry, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	925	890	813	743	3,371	UNABLE TO FIRE					
Co. B, 11th Infantry, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	905	883	813	729	3,330	Co. K, 20th Infantry, Fort Sill, Okla.					
Co. C, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.	904	887	814	722	3,327						

NOT REPORTED

Company G, 10th Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Company G, 11th Infantry, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Sixth Corps Area. (Two entries)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. E, 132nd Inf., Ill. N. G., Chicago, Ill.	968	974	946	745	3,651
Co. C, 132nd Inf., Ill. N. G., Chicago, Ill.	971	964	917	744	3,596

Seventh Corps Area. (Ten entries)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. K, 205th Inf., Minn. N. G., Morris, Minn.	974	967	905	747	3,593
Hq. Co., 168th Inf., Iowa N. G., Audubon, Iowa.	988	968	883	743	3,582
Co. B, 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebr.	974	937	903	744	3,558
Co. E, 17th Inf., Fort Des Moines, Iowa	947	932	849	739	3,467
Co. C, 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebr.	958	914	800	733	3,405
Co. G, 17th Inf., Fort Des Moines, Iowa	938	908	824	731	3,401
Co. F, 17th Inf., Fort Des Moines, Iowa	943	901	786	725	3,355
Service Co. 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebr.	837	809	718	659	3,023

NOT REPORTED

Headquarters Co., 17th Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebr.
Company L, 17th Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebr.

Eighth Corps Area. (One entry.)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. E, 20th Inf., Fort Sill, Okla.	944	916	828	733	3,421

Ninth Corps Area. (Eleven entries)

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. H, 160th Inf., Calif. N. G., Pasadena, Calif.	995	989	970	750	3,704
Co. H, 160th Inf., Calif. N. G., Team No. 2	971	968	941	747	3,627
Co. E, 7th Inf., Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska	983	965	912	743	3,603
Co. F, 7th Inf., Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska	977	967	911	746	3,601
Hq. Co., 38th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah	977	951	904	741	3,573
Co. E, 4th Inf., Fort Geo. Wright, Wash.	970	958	865	740	3,533
U. S. S. New Mexico, San Pedro, Calif.	969	940	823	742	3,474

NOT REPORTED

Hqtrs. Co., 38th Infantry, No. 2, Fort Douglas, Utah
Hqtrs. Co., 38th Infantry, No. 3, Fort Douglas, Utah
U. S. S. New Mexico, No. 2, San Pedro, Calif.
U. S. S. Arizona, Bremerton, Wash.

DIVISION B, NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Team, and address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
Co. H, 160th Inf., Calif. N. G., Pasadena, Calif.	995	992	983	750	3,720
Co. E, 121st Engineers, D. C. N. G.	994	977	965	750	3,686
Co. E, 132nd Inf., Ill. N. G., Chicago, Ill.	981	974	962	746	3,663
Co. F, 17th Inf., N. Y. N. G., Buffalo, N. Y.	984	963	933	747	3,627
Military Dept. Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	981	966	931	747	3,625
Marine Detachment, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.	970	958	923	744	3,595

Those expecting to enter the International Small-Bore tryouts at Camp Perry are reminded that barrels longer than 30 inches are not allowed, and that trigger-pulls must support a weight of 3 pounds.

* * *

GENERAL SPENCER SIGNALLY HONORED

ON TUESDAY evening, May 3, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey National Guard, was signally honored by having presented to him by Governor Moore, of New Jersey, the first award of a Distinguished-Service Medal authorized by the State in 1924. This honor was bestowed upon recommendation of the Officers' Board, and in recognition of the splendid work General Spencer has done in promoting rifle practice in the Guard, with which organization he has been connected for the past fifty-one years, his service dating from May 4, 1876.

The presentation was made following the review of the 113th Infantry, National Guard, in the Jersey City Armory. By order of Governor Moore, Adj't. Gen. Frederick Gilkyson prepared the following general order for the presentation to General Spencer:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Trenton, April 27, 1927.

General Orders No. 5

Award of Distinguished-Service Medal: By direction of the Governor, under the provisions of chapter 13, Laws 1924, a Distinguished-Service Medal is awarded to the following-named officer:

Bird W. Spencer, Brigadier General, Inspector General of Rifle Practice. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has served in the National Guard continuously since May 4, 1876, as Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Major and Deputy Quartermaster General, and Inspector General of Rifle Practice, displaying at all times untiring energy and ability in the promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard of New Jersey and military and naval services of the United States. Through his initiative, broad experience, and sound judgment he rendered inestimable services in connection with the organization and development of the National Matches authorized by Congress in 1903. Address: Passaic, N. J.

By order of the Governor,

FREDERICK GILKYSON,
The Adjutant General.

NAVY COMPETITION

THE 1927 United States Battle Fleet Rifle

Match was fired at the Navy Rifle Range, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on April 16. The course of fire was the Navy Expert course, consisting of 10 shots surprise fire at 200 yards, 20 slow fire at 500 yards, and a 20-shot skirmish from 500 to 200. The fourteen teams entered finished as follows:

Standing	Ship	Score
1.	New Mexico	1,813
2.	California	1,776
3.	Arizona	1,758
4.	Colorado	1,757
5.	Pennsylvania	1,746
6.	Mississippi	1,736
7.	Idaho	1,724
8.	Maryland	1,701
9.	West Virginia	1,692
10.	Destroyer Squadron 11	1,691
11.	Oklahoma	1,686
12.	Destroyer Squadron 12	1,672
13.	Nevada	1,644
14.	Train Squadron 2	1,609

Boatswain's Mate V. Ward, of the U. S. S. California, had high individual score, with a 238; Boatswain's Mate E. P. Amy, of the U. S. S. Mississippi, was second with 237; and Chief Gunner's Mate F. Slemmer, of the U. S. S. Maryland, third, also with 237.



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

"A Thing Worth Doing Is Worth Doing Right"

WITH a successful season of matches and individual qualifications tucked away the camp program ahead looms bigger than ever. Vacation days naturally suggest a life in the great outdoors, a change from the all-year grind of book learning. We fortunate ones are thinking of camp, looking forward with joy to the blast of the whistle commanding our first dip in the "ole swimmin' hole" and itching to again smuggle up all those camp rifles, so that we may pop and peck away at those Junior Rifle Corps targets for medal decorations.

The returns from circulars mailed by National Headquarters to camp directors have been most gratifying. Many new camps representing every section of the country have inquired and made application for affiliation forms and information and will conduct the sport for the first time. The private, boy and girl, Y. M. C. A., and the Boy Scout Camps in particular are coming in strong as well as the 200 or more camps representing all boy and girl institutions that are already familiar with the program and services. This great expansion in the camp field can only be attributed to the splendid co-operation and loyalty of our members and adult leaders. Every American boy and girl is happy with a rifle. Many get their first teaching and instruction and love for the game back home in the school, Scout Troop or independent club. As time is limited with their many school subjects scheduled for definite periods, outside chores and so on, the members have been handicapped and have not had the opportunity to complete the course of instruction and medal decorations. The sport is naturally an outdoor activity, and these same members anticipate completing their course of instruction in these camps. It is the enthusiasm and interest of the individual that wins over the camp director to the activity. These same members after completing the course of instruction and medal qualifications are later appointed Junior counsellors and assist with the promotion of the activity in the camp as the assistant instructor. As time passes they are appointed counsellors directly in charge of the activity. Oftentimes counsellors are called to other camps and their experience, and in-

terest with the activity immediately opens up new fields.

Many of our adult leaders and instructors are boy and girl educators, and much of their time is given over to camp work during the season. Having already become acquainted with the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps program, they do not hesitate to install the sport in their camps. These leaders realize the value of the sport as camp activity, and make it one of the most popular activities in the first year of its adoption.

National Headquarters has given considerable thought and study to the affiliation and the program in the camps. Realizing that the season is a short one and that time is limited for the many activities to be covered we have determined to eliminate as much of the detail relative to affiliation and qualification returns as possible. Where an individual application was formerly requested for each individual in camp competing in the sport, also an individual affiliation fee and a complete list of individuals and addresses, the detail has now been cut in half. It is now only necessary to submit a complete list of names and addresses with the camp affiliation fee of \$5. The individual applications being eliminated. For this one fee every member in camp interested in the sport is eligible to the instruction and to compete for the many individual decorations and in the matches. As the majority of camp directors know in advance who the members are that will attend camp, it is suggested that they submit the camp enrollment and fee well in advance of the opening of camp, so that the club charter, rule books and pins for each member, instruction manuals and other interesting material will reach camp in time for distribution at the first rifle shooting period. To be sure in many camps there will be late arrivals, but the names and addresses of these members may be submitted to be added to the camp enrollment for eligibility without sending additional fees.

For the convenience of the many camps affiliated, medals and pins may be procured on consignment. These may also be paid for in advance, but it is understood that they are not sold outright to the camp, as they can only be awarded when distinctive qualifi-

cations have been made. A complete record must be submitted to National Headquarters for each award qualified for and presented, giving the name of the competitor, home addresses, the date, score and awards qualified for and presented. At the close of the season a refund will be allowed for all returned unused awards.

When the consignment is not paid for in advance, remittances must accompany the target and target affidavits for all awards presented from the consignment. All unused awards must be returned at the close of the camp season for a final check-up, and the camp will be held accountable for any discrepancies.

The new target affidavits will simplify the returns considerably, as the instructor in charge need only to fill in the spaces designated for our files and submit but one affidavit from each set of ten for each qualification. This affidavit is good for twenty qualifications.

The Inter-Camp Matches have always been popular. Interest and competition has been keen in both the boys' and girls' divisions in these national events. Last year returns were submitted from 46 boy camps, while 19 camps were represented in the girls' division. A new camp entered in the camp matches won the title in the boys' division for 1926. Camp Mashnee, Monument Beach, Mass., submitting a possible score carried off first honors. Camp Greenbrier, of Alderson, W. Va., led by Instructor Walter Stokes, also submitting a possible, came in second, while Sokokis, of Bridgton, Me., with a possible came in third. Camp Alleghany, of Ronceverte, W. Va., led by Mrs. Walter Stokes, took first honors in the girls' division, while Camp Matoaka, of St. Leonard, Md., instructed by Miss Adelaide Cotter, came in second, and Camp Alleghany's second team placed third. Targets for this year's event will be mailed soon after the opening of camp, and all returns must be made to National Headquarters not later than August 15. This date is set so that targets may be rescored and the trophies engraved and sent to camps before the season closes.

The new standard 50-foot two-to-ten-count targets have been adopted for all Junior Rifle Corps qualifications. This target will eliminate the many ties that have occurred in the matches, as members now receive full value for each shot registered in the black. Single bull's-eye targets are distributed by the N. R. A. Service Co. at nominal rates, but five bull's-eye targets will be distributed by National Headquarters gratis for the matches. Camps that have been affiliated with us and still have on hand a supply of the old-style two-to-five-count targets may continue to use them for individual qualifications under conditions in effect at the time the targets were distributed. Members who have incomplete sets of targets may make the remaining qualifying targets to complete their sets of ten on the old-style targets at camp, or on the new-style targets under the conditions which have been revised to meet the adoption of the ten-count target.

Camps generally have co-operated with us in submitting medal qualifications early. To

help co-operate with National Headquarters it is hoped that camps will make weekly returns and not wait until the end of the season. This arrangement will allow us to keep up with the work and clear the sheet each week.

If there are any of our members who will attend a camp that is not sponsoring the Junior Rifle Corps program of rifle practice, may we suggest that you ask for it at once. Your camp director will be glad to install a range if he knows that there is a demand for it.

* * *

WHERE IS YOUR 1927-1928 RIFLE TEAM COMING FROM?

THE National Rifle Association Junior Rifle Corps Clubs have displayed more interest in the medal and match competition during the present season than in any previous year. No doubt your club has made considerable progress in winning medal decorations and in the 1926-27 Inter-Club Matches, but what about next season? Have you given this question your thought and attention?

Whether your club is connected with a School, Y. M. C. A., Scout Troop or is an independent Junior Rifle Club, the problem of developing another rifle team will confront you when the 1927-28 season begins this fall. Now is the time to sign up your material for next season's clubs while interest is high and your members are not scattered. At this season of the year you are bound to lose some of your members for all time, and in that event we suggest that you prevail upon these members to take out an individual membership with the association. If you do not have the individual applications available, simply submit their names and addresses with the 25-cent affiliation fee. A registered member may continue with the individual qualifications and will receive the News gratis as soon as he or she reaches the Marksman grade.

For the benefit of instructors and adult leaders connected with schools and other organizations which will soon be closing for summer vacation we will allow the members of such clubs who will again resume activities in the fall to continue with their rifle practice, competing as individual members for qualifications without affiliating. The schools affiliated are in good standing for the calendar year, although most of the clubs headed under this classification are inactive during the summer. This ruling will allow those members interested to keep in practice and incidentally add to their collection of medal decorations.

We strongly advise that Instructors reorganize at this time, submitting the corrected list of officers and members to National Headquarters. This list will serve as a nucleus to work from later on and tend to give the program an early start in the fall. With an organized club of officers it will then be just a question of calling together these officers to outline and adopt a program and policies to be followed during the coming year. Your organization all set up can then function without the usual delays generally experienced at the beginning of a new term.

MAKE PLANS NOW FOR PERRY

WOULDN'T we have that feeling that comes once in a lifetime if every member of the Corps could get to Perry. With the score upon score of firing points we'd have to ask that the ranges be extended way out into the lake. That's exaggerating the picture just a little, but the truth of the matter is there are thousands from all over the United States and from many foreign countries at Camp Perry during August and September, and the addition of the Junior Rifle Corps Matches means that you fellows can mingle with the greatest rifle shots in the world.

Camp Perry, on the shores of Lake Erie in Ohio, is the place where the International Rifle Matches, large and small bore, and the N. R. A. Matches are held. The Junior Rifle Corps Matches are no little part of the program and will be conducted from August 22 through the 27th.

Every member, individual or club who can possibly do so should arrange to go to Camp Perry. It is a wonderful place, ideally located, well equipped, a tented city. There are street after street of them, tents by the thousands. Everything is handled automatically according to the rules of the United States Army, with Col. A. J. Macnab in charge. The expenses are cut to the minimum; the only costs are for what one eats. There are numerous cafeterias and lunch rooms on the grounds where one can secure about everything desired. The rates are within reason and you can live well for \$1 or \$1.50 per day. Tents, bedding, blankets, etc., are provided at no cost.

There are shower baths, and Lake Erie has a wonderful bathing beach at the camp. Time will be allotted for many dips. You couldn't select a better place to spend a vacation and at

the same time see the greatest rifle shots in the world perform. How many of you are going to make an effort to be with us? We want as many present as can possibly get there. Make your preparations now. We'll tell you more about the matches and the prizes in later issues.

Maybe your Dad is going to Perry. If he is make arrangements to go along with him for at least a week. Just think what a place Camp Perry is. One mile of targets on the lake front, mile after mile of tents, everything in systematic order. You never saw a greater sight in your life. Once at Camp Perry and you will always want to return.

* * *

NEW RULE BOOKS READY

NATIONAL Headquarters is glad to announce that the new Rule Books have been published and are ready for distribution. This book, with a new rippled light-brown cover, just fits the pocket and contains a wealth of information about the N. R. A. J. R. C. organization and program.

Every member who has not received a Rule Book can have one by writing National Headquarters. Simply send us your name and address, stating whether you are an individual member, and if so give your number; if a club member give the name of your club.

New individual and club members coming into the Corps will receive one of these books with the regular Junior Rifle Corps mailings.

* * *

KINGSWOOD WINS FINAL JUNIOR "POSSIBLE" MATCH

THE Kingswood School, of West Hartford, Conn., beat out a field of twenty-two teams for winning honors in the final J. R. C. Possible Monthly Match. Kingswood scored 896, one point over their possible, the true score



Girls on the firing line at Camp Teela-Wooken, Roxbury, Vermont

being 894 x 895. There were more teams competing in the last match than there were in any of these that have been conducted this year. The beautiful silver trophy cup has been sent to Mr. F. Burrows, rifle team coach at the Kingswood School.

Evanston Township High School at Evanston, Ill., and the Davenport (Iowa) High School teams finished second and third, respectively. Township scored 958 x 960, while Davenport's true score is 908 x 910. Twenty-two teams made returns, and sixteen did not shoot. Out of this sixteen, two clubs being unable to fire advised Headquarters to that effect and are so listed on the official bulletin.

Inasmuch as this match winds up the Junior Program of Inter-Unit Matches for the season 1926-27, and for the reason that a schedule is now being drawn up for the conduct of the Junior matches during the coming gallery season, rifle team managers and coaches in charge of the teams are requested to promptly communicate their suggestions to National Headquarters relative to improved competitions. In this connection, it is generally known that many school and independent units do not favor the idea of conducting the matches under the handicap system. It is in their interest that this request for suggestions pertaining to an improvement of the program is being made.

Official Bulletin of the April Match follows:

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FOR APRIL MATCH Posse-Score True ble Made Score			
1. Kingswood School, West Hartford, Conn.	895	896	894
2. Evanston T. H. S., Evanston, Ill.	960	958	958
3. Davenport High School, Davenport, Iowa	910	912	908
4. Unit 389, Oak Park, Ill.	825	827	823

5. New Haven H. S., New Haven, Conn.	942	947	937
6. Porterville U. H. S., Porterville, Calif., Team No. 2	875	881	869
7. Lewis-Clark H. S., Spokane, Wash.	950	943	943
8. Malden High School, Malden, Mass.	925	932	918
9. East Orange H. S., East Orange, N. J.	910	900	900
10. Leavenworth H. S., Waterbury, Conn.	900	915	885
11. Porterville U. H. S., Porterville, Calif., Team No. 1	955	939	939
12. Crestline Y. M. C. A., Crestline, Ohio	911	895	895
13. Wilby H. S., Waterbury, Conn.	850	870	830
14. Unit 2654, Newtonville, Mass.	951	927	927
15. Crosby H. S., Team No. 1, Waterbury, Conn.	920	894	894
16. G. Cleveland H. S., Team No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.	925	895	895
17. G. Cleveland H. S., Team No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.	955	924	924
18. The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.	940	903	903
19. Crosby H. S., Team No. 2, Waterbury, Conn.	850	805	805
20. Harding High School, Bridgeport, Conn.	1,000	947	947
21. Larchmont High School, Larchmont, N. Y.	894	797	797
22. Northwestern H. S. (girls), Detroit, Mich.	740	849	631

Targets Returned, Unable to Shoot

Irving Park Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	725
Southeastern H. S., Detroit, Mich.	984

Not Reported

Watertown High School, Watertown, S. Dak.	845
Bennett High School, Buffalo, N. Y.	850
Troop 32, B. S. A., Kansas City, Mo.	700
Unit 2043, Richmond, Va.	750
Unit 562, Fall River, Mass.	800
Unit 669, Bronx, New York.	1,000
Northwestern H. S., Detroit, Mich.	965
Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., Team No. 1	875
Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., Team No. 2	825
City Public Schools, Menominee, Mich.	720
Unit 2944, Greybull, Wyo.	893
St. Paul's Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	925
Portsmouth Y. M. C. A., Portsmouth, Ohio	800
Silver Bay School, Silver Bay, N. Y.	820

* * *

Instructor Philip B. Sharpe, of Portland, Me., nine years affiliated with the N. R. A.

Junior Rifle Corps, has submitted the following paragraphs of commendation: "Nine years ago today I joined the old W. J. R. C. as a charter member. It has been a pleasure to see it grow to be such a real powerful organization. Little did I think on April 19, 1918, that the organization which I was joining and which had less than 100 members would ever become such a big thing. You may be certain that I'm very proud to be listed as a charter member."

"It was a remarkable piece of work to unite that organization with the National Rifle Association. It has been a member of the National Rifle Association since 1920, and realizes that every Junior member is a potential senior member. It is only by the continued activity of the Junior members after they pass the age limit that the sport of riflery can be kept alive. Keep up the good work!"

Instructor Sharpe is now at the task of organizing the sport among the high schools of Portland and National Headquarters is extending hearty co-operation.

* * *

National Headquarters is certainly pleased with the outlook for rifle practice at Camp Casady, Minong, Wis., for the coming season. Instructor D. H. Waterman, who has been for several years working with Unit 2992, has written us: "In former years rifle marksmanship was easily the most popular sport of the camp, and I was greatly pleased with the interest shown and with the results accomplished by the boys." An up-to-date four-point range has been constructed at camp, and Headquarters is looking forward to an even greater season of activity.

New Instruction Manual for Juniors

By Captain Walter G. Layman

(Continued from May)

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Rifle firing is a mechanical operation which is just as easy to learn as running an automobile, if the methods of instruction outlined in the Corps Manual are followed. It is most interesting when carried on by groups or clubs engaging in competition among themselves and with other clubs.

The instruction is divided into two parts:

- (1) Preparatory Exercises.
- (2) Range Practice.

You can become a good shot in a very short time by learning and practicing the preparatory exercises which lay the foundation for all good shooting. In these exercises good form and steadiness are acquired, which are necessary before attempting to fire a shot; then comes practice with ball ammunition, in which you cultivate the will to apply these principles until proper fixed habits have been acquired.

The Instructor

Any instruction, to be beneficial, must be properly given. In carry-

ing on the instruction by clubs or groups, an adult instructor should be appointed to carry on the preparatory exercises, conduct the tests, keep the rating cards, and in general supervise the instruction and firing of his group. He will prepare any reports required in the Instruction Manual and forward them to the National Headquarters for proper record. The instructor should procure the small amount of equipment necessary, such as the sighting-bar, two small boxes, and the small disks, which should remain part of the club equipment and be used with each new group of beginners.

Individuals working alone or in pairs can become excellent shots by closely following the sequence of instruction as laid down and by diligently practicing the prescribed exercises.

Sequence of Instruction

For purposes of simplicity the preparatory exercises have been divided as follows:

- (1) Sighting and Aiming Exercises.
- (2) Position Exercises.
- (3) Trigger-Squeeze Exercises.

Each step is progressive and is followed by a test which must be passed before the next exercise is taken up.

In clubs or groups these tests will be given by the instructor. When individuals are working alone and there is no corps instructor available, the tests may be given by any qualified adult.

A rating sheet is shown in the back of the Manual, with explanation as to the method of grading.

Coach and Pupil

The instructor should take up only one exercise at a time, first giving an explanation of the exercise, and then a demonstration of the method of carrying it on. He then divides his group into pairs, designating one member of each pair to act as the coach and one to act as the pupil. The pupil carries out the exercises in the manner prescribed, carefully watched by the coach, who corrects the errors. After the exercise has been practiced two or more times the different pairs change over, the pupil becoming the coach and the coach the pupil, and the exercise is repeated.

During all preparatory exercises and instruction practice on the range, the work is carried on by the "coach-and-pupil" method. The instructor must carefully supervise the work of both coaches and pupils, correct the errors of both, change pairs if they are not suited, and create additional enthusiasm.

CHAPTER IV

SIGHTING AND AIMING

The Sighting-Bar

The first thing a beginner must be taught is the proper alignment of the sights on the rifle. This is best done by the aid of the sighting-bar (Plate 1), which should be used for this exercise. On the sighting-bar there is first an eye-piece, which has a small hole in it, next a rear sight, then a front sight, and then a slot. The front and rear sights on the sighting-bar represent enlarged rifle sights, and it is therefore an easy matter for the instructor to show the correct sight alignment and to point out small errors. The eye-piece, which is not on the rifle, causes the beginner to place his eye in such a position that he sees the sights in exactly the same alignment as the instructor.

When rifles are equipped with a peepsight it should be used exclusively because much more accurate shooting can be done with the peepsight than with the open sight. It is well, however, to learn sight adjustments for both peep and open sights.

The First Exercise

The instructor explains the open and peep sights, and shows each member of the group the illustration (Plate 2, Figs. A-D). He then adjusts the sights of the sighting-bar and shows a correct sight alignment. He has each member of the group look through the eye-piece to see the correct alignment of the sights (Plate 2, Figs. B-E).

The instructor next adjusts the sights on the sighting-bar with various small errors in alignment and has each member of the group endeavor to detect the error.

The instructor then adjusts the sights on the sighting-bar, using tension (Plate 2, Figs. C-F) to each member. He explains that the top of the front sight is seen through the middle of the circle (peepsight) and just touches the bottom edge of the bull's-eye so that all of the bull's-eye can be clearly seen. The rear sight is likened to a hole in the fence. The nearer your eye can be to this hole the better. You are not seriously concerned about the knothole once you find it. You are interested in the ball game beyond. You look *through* the knothole at the ball game. The instructor explains that the eye should be focused on the bull's-eye in aiming.

The instructor then adjusts the sights on the sighting-bar, using the movable target, which fits in the slot just in front of the front sight, and shows the correct alignment of the sights on the bull's-eye. He then makes small errors in the alignment of the sights for the

group to detect. When the instructor is satisfied each member understands the first exercise, he takes up the next.

The Second Exercise

This is an exercise to test your exactness and accuracy and for each group of three taking the exercise at one time there should be provided—

- 1 small box with notches for rifle rest.
- 1 small box with blank paper.
- 1 small aiming-disk.
- 1 pencil (point to be very sharp).

Two notches are cut in one box to form a rifle rest. The rifle is placed in this rest, care being taken to see that it is neither tipped to the right nor left and that it is not moved by any one. Forty feet in front of the muzzle of the rifle is placed the other box with the paper tacked on it.

The instructor has a pupil take his place at the rifle rest with a coach. He sends a marker to the other box with the small disk. The marker sits on the box holding a small white disk (Plate 4), on which is painted a black bull's-eye about the size of a five-cent piece. In the center is punched a small hole, large enough to insert the point of the pencil.

The shooter, without moving the rifle or the rest, directs the marker to move the disk until the bottom of the bull's-eye is in correct alignment with the sights; that is, the bull's-eye is resting directly on top of the front sight. He then says "Hold," and moves away from the rest. The coach then takes position at the rest, looks through the sights to see if they are correct or incorrect, and without saying anything to the shooter, calls "Mark." The marker, without moving the disk, makes a dot on the paper through the hole in the center of the bull's-eye. The same shooter, without moving the rifle, rifle rest, or marker's box, repeats this exercise until three dots have been made, numbered 1, 2, and 3, respectively. These three dots are joined together by the marker and the pupil's error, if any, is explained by the coach and the instructor.

Every one must be able to place these three marks very close together at forty feet, at least close enough to cover them with the rubber end of an ordinary lead pencil.

The object of the exercise is to show the importance of uniform and correct aiming, and to instill into the mind a sense of exactness. This can not be accomplished in one exercise and at every opportunity additional instruction should be given in this exercise.

Sighting and Aiming Test

Draw a circle on the ground or on a piece of paper.

Q. What is this (pointing to the center)?

A. The center.

Q. Suppose that circle represents a peepsight which you are looking through and that you are told to bring the top of the front sight to the center of it. Where would the top of the front sight be?

A. Here (pointing to the center of the circle).

Q. Make a mark in the circle to represent the front sight. Make a small circle to represent the bull's-eye. Is the bull's-eye in the center of the peepsight?

A. No; the bottom edge of it is in the center.

Q. Why?

A. Because the top of the front sight is in the center and just touches the bottom edge of the bull's-eye.

Q. Should the front sight be held up into the bottom of the bull's-eye?

A. No; it just touches the bottom edge of the bull's-eye, but so that all of the bull's-eye can be clearly seen.

The sights on the sighting-bar are then adjusted with various slight errors to see if these can be detected.

The next requirement is a test of the second exercise, where three dots must be placed close enough together to be covered by the rubber end of an ordinary pencil.



Conducted by

Lieut.- Col. G. C. Shaw

CLUB SECRETARIES NOTE

PLEASE remember to sign and send in to this office one copy of all shipping tickets as soon as the property listed thereon is received. These shipping tickets are needed to complete the records of the club in this office and when they are not sent in cause quite a little extra work. The arsenal is depending upon this office to receipt for the material shipped, and we can not know that the property has been received by the club until a signed shipping ticket is mailed in from the club. Many times the delay is caused by forgetfulness upon the part of the club secretary or other officer who received the material. If a club is continually delinquent in forwarding the shipping tickets, it may become necessary for this office to withdraw all of the property previously issued to the club, and not issue further stores to it.

* * *

SEND IN MEMBERSHIP CARDS

MEMBERS of the N. R. A. should always send in their membership card when ordering stores sold through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. These cards should be properly signed upon the back. If the card is sent in with the order it may save you from three days to a week in having the order forwarded to an arsenal for supply. All cards will be returned to the owner promptly when the order is approved.

* * *

NO NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION AVAILABLE

EVERY one is advised that there is no more National Match ammunition, either rifle or pistol, available for sale to N. R. A. members at the present time.

Attention is invited to the new ball cartridges, caliber .30, M-1 service ammunition. This ammunition is loaded with the 172-grain, 9-degree, boat-tail bullet, and is practically the same as the 1925 National Match ammunition, with the exception that it is machine instead of hand loaded. This ammunition has given very good tests for accuracy. The price is \$59.48 per case of 1,200 rounds, or \$2.98 per bandolier of 60 rounds. No packing charges upon case lots, 50 cents on lots up to 300 rounds, 75 cents on lots from 300 rounds up to a case.

The new pistol ammunition, caliber .45, has been found to be practically as good for all general purposes, including target practice, as the National Match pistol ammunition pre-

viously sold. The price of the new pistol ammunition is \$70.80 per case of 2,000 rounds, or 71 cents per carton of 20 rounds. Packing charges on this ammunition are the same as for the rifle ammunition.

* * *

AMMUNITION FOR THE KRAG RIFLE

THERE is available for sale to N. R. A. members ammunition that is adaptable for use in the Krag rifle. It is of recent manufacture, and is loaded with the 172-grain, 9-degree boat-tail bullet, pyro d.g. .30 powder. Muzzle velocity about 2,000 f.s. Price per case of 1,500 rounds, \$63.72, per carton of 20 rounds, 85 cents; packing charges same as on other ammunition. As loaded, this ammunition will not function through the magazine, but after the bullet is reseated about 1-10 inch deeper in the case it will work. Will work very well for single-loading, and has been found to be accurate stuff. A more complete description will be furnished upon request. When ordering this ammunition please state that you understand that it will not work through the magazine unless reseated. If you do not state this the order is held until you are fully informed. This office does not wish to sell this ammunition under false pretenses.

* * *

REQUALIFICATION BARS

SOME of the civilian rifle club members are writing in to complain that they are not receiving a requalification-bar for each requalification. Please be advised that requalification-bars are only issued for the third, sixth, ninth, requalification, and so on. Bars are not issued each year but only every third year. Each time that a Report of Qualifications on O. D. C. M. Form 2 is received in this office, qualification insignia are issued to all entitled to them, and the qualifications are recorded. When a firer qualifies, he is given credit for the requalification, and when entitled to it a requalification-bar is sent him.

* * *

FITTING BARRELS TO RECEIVERS

ALL PROSPECTIVE purchasers of new barrels for their Springfield rifles, Model 1903, are advised that when the barrel is sold separately that it is necessary for the purchaser to make provision to have the barrel assembled. The fitting charge at the Armory is \$1, which requires that the receiver be shipped to the Armory. The work may be done by the purchaser if he wishes, or by any gunsmith that may be designated. Unless

provision is made for fitting at the Armory it will be necessary that the purchaser make a definite statement that he is competent to do the work, or has a local or other gunsmith to do the work for him. Please remember this when ordering a barrel of any kind.

* * *

SEND IN ORDERS EARLY

BY THE time that you read this, the summer season will be pretty well advanced, and many of our friends will not have purchased that rifle, ammunition, and other equipment that they will need for their practice before attending the various fall matches which are generally held in all parts of the country. It is almost too late to advise to buy early and avoid the rush, but we can advise that you do not hesitate any longer before purchasing the material you want for the matches, for the fall hunting season, and for other purposes. Remember that it usually takes about six weeks for the material to reach you after you have ordered. Please do not wait until the last few days before you are going on that hunting trip before sending in your order for a Sporter. If you do you undoubtedly will be disappointed. So get in your order now ! ! !

* * *

A NEW PRICE LIST

A NEW price list of the stores available for sale to N. R. A. members is ready for distribution. If you want one write to this office or to the N. R. A. Please read the instructions carefully before sending in your order. And when you have read them please follow them carefully. To do so will probably mean time gained for you in the receipt of the stores ordered. And above all please remember to make the statement that the stores ordered are for personal use and not for resale.

* * *

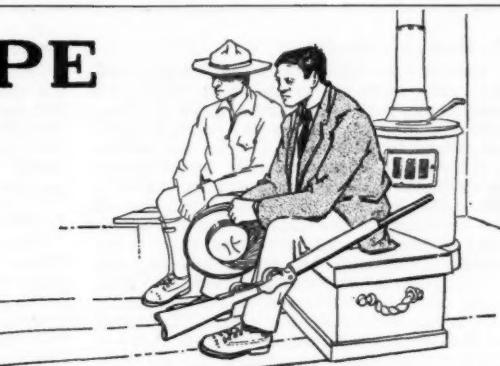
USED NATIONAL MATCH RIFLES

USED National Match Rifles are for sale to N. R. A. members at \$35.48, plus the packing charge of \$1.34. These rifles have been used in the National Matches, but have not fired so very many shots. They are in serviceable condition, and have the polished bolt, headless firing-pin, and reversed safety-lock. This is a good opportunity for anyone who wants to get a match rifle for just a little more than the cost of the service rifle. Send money orders or certified checks to the D. C. M. with your card, and be sure to make the statement that the rifle is for your personal use and not for resale.

* * *

Some purchasers of obsolete rifles have been forwarding packing charges on these weapons. No packing charges are required for obsolete arms. Packing charges are required only on modern rifles and on revolvers, and ammunition. No packing charges on Ross, Russian, French, Krag, or caliber .45 Springfield rifles. All of these rifles are sold absolutely "as is," not being guaranteed in any way. They are not new, but are considered serviceable.

THE DOPE BAG



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

The Ideal Big Game Rifle

By Townsend Whelen

I WANT to have a rifle built for the caliber .30-06 cartridge which will be the last word in a hunting rifle. Would you advise the Springfield or the Remington action? I want the most accurate barrel possible. Would a barrel the same dimensions as the Springfield Sporter built by the Government Arsenal be about right? How would you have this barrel chambered? Is a barrel by Hoffman as accurate as the Springfield Arsenal barrel? What telescope-sights would you prefer on this rifle? What other sights would you have on it in addition to the telescope-sights? How much higher must I have the stock built on this gun to be able to use both the telescope and other sights? Do you consider a hunting-scope to be an advantage in moose and deer hunting in a country such as you hunted in in Canada?

I have a new Springfield Sporter as made by the Government Arsenal. It is very accurate. Would you advise me to have it restocked or would you get a new action and have the barrel built? The cost does not need to be considered in this. Would this rifle be just as accurate if restocked as it is now? I see the Arsenal advises the use of this rifle in the stock it comes in.—H. D. O.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). You state that you have a new Springfield Sporter as made at Springfield Armory. You can not get a more accurate or more reliable rifle than that. It is the most accurate rifle of its weight in the world, and as it comes from Springfield Armory it is adjusted all right for expert work. It is absolutely reliable. The stock, too, is just right in its shape and dimensions for expert work, either with or without a telescope-sight. Of course the stock is not exactly a thing of beauty as compared with the de luxe Circassian walnut sporting stocks as put out by our high-class gunmakers, but our most expert riflemen find that it is just about of the right shape and dimensions, and the more experienced a shooter is the less he considers changing this stock.

From the standpoint of a hunting rifle pure and simple, there are one or two objections that can be raised against the Springfield Sporting type rifle. Perhaps the only really serious one of these is its weight. It weighs an ounce or so over 9

pounds, and that is a pretty heavy load for anyone who is not very husky to carry all day over rough western mountains. You have asked me in your letter for the specifications of what might be termed the ideal hunting rifle, considering what we have available today. The following is my own opinion based on my present knowledge:

I think that there are some improvements that can be made on the sporting type of Springfield, both in weight and in other matters. For example, I think that the bolt-handle of the Winchester Model 54 rifle lends itself to ease of operation and to very rapid fire a little bit better than the Springfield bolt-handle. And I also think that the Winchester stainless steel barrels are superior to any others, both in their rustless feature, and in their ability to resist erosion and hence to give a very long life. Of course you have to pay extra for this stainless steel barrel, and just at present its extra cost is prohibiting its use for military purposes. That is probably the only reason why it has not yet been adopted for the Springfield. Using the Winchester barrel and action as a basis, a lighter rifle can be made.

I should put the specifications for the ideal hunting rifle like this, considering that the rifle is to be used almost entirely for big game hunting

Winchester Model 54 breech-action. Winchester stainless steel barrel, .30-06 caliber, of the same outside dimensions and weight as the standard model 54 barrel. Handmade Circassian walnut stock. Comb of stock as high as possible and still allow the bolt to operate. Other dimensions of stock to suit the purchaser. Shotgun butt-plate of checked steel with trap, engraved steel pistol-grip cap, and Winchester removable sling swivels. Lyman No. 48 rear sight on the receiver, but equipped with the Griffin & Howe windage-screw which will not get out of adjustment from pulling the rifle in and out of a saddle scabbard; Lyman gold bead caterpillar front sight; Whelen sling strap; jointed cleaning-rod, oiler, brass brush, and flannel cleaning patches in butt-stock. Weight of the rifle will be about 8½ to 8¾ pounds.

If you wish a telescope-sight on this rifle for big-game hunting alone, then I should strongly advise a Noske 3-power "Field-Scope" with Noske detachable mountings.

Before mounting the telescope-sight on the rifle it is desirable that you sight in the rifle accurately for 200 yards with the Lyman No. 48 sight, and also that you mark or indicate on the comb of the stock the exact spot directly below your eye that the pupil of your eye comes to when you are aiming in the standing, sitting, and prone positions.

Please understand that the above is purely a big-game hunting rifle. I do not consider it the best for an all around hunting and target rifle, for big game, woodchuck shooting, all kinds of small game shooting, varmint shooting, and for general target shooting. For such a rifle I should choose the Remington Model 30 breech-action, a special barrel a little heavier than the regular Remington .30-06 barrel, a handmade stock just about as above, a Belding & Mull sleeve-sight instead of the Lyman No. 48 sight, and I should have the rifle equipped with a 3-power Belding & Mull hunting telescope-sight with Trussed H. mount with D. C. rear adjusting screws.

* * *

THE RUSSIAN RIFLE

I HAVE just purchased a 7.62-mm. Russian rifle, and a .30 Krag from the D. C. M., and find that I know very little about them. Please tell me where I can secure directions for disassembling these guns. One of my employees, who served in the Russian army about twenty-five years ago, showed me how to take the bolt down to three parts, but he has forgotten the rest of it, especially as this gun is a little different from the one he used. I am especially interested in sight adjustment. I would also like to know the purpose of the rod screwed in under the barrel. I thought at first that it was a cleaning rod, but find that it is too short, and that it has no tip.

I can find no information at all on the Krag, and can not even remove the bolt. Both guns work all right, but I would like to be able to take them apart successfully.

My friends are clamoring for ballistics on these two guns, especially for the maximum killing range, and the extreme range, with an angle of departure of about 25 degrees. The low prices on these two guns have excited much interest, and I believe that I can get a few members for the N. R. A. using this information and service for a talking point.—E. M. H.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The following are the instructions for dismounting and assembling the bolt and breech mechanism of the 7.62-mm. Russian rifle:

To Dismount the Bolt

Unlock the bolt, press the trigger and draw the bolt out to the rear. Take the bolt-handle in the left hand and the cocking-piece in the right, draw the cocking-piece out slightly and turn it to the left, allowing the cocking-cam on the cocking-piece to slide down the cocking-cam on the bolt. Draw the bolt-head and connecting-bar off the front end of the striker. Turn the bolt-head to the left and disengage it from the barrel of the connecting-bar. Holding the extractor-hook outward to clear the bolt-head, drive the extractor to the rear until free from the bolt-head. Place the point of the striker against a wood or similar surface, force the bolt toward the point of the striker until it clears the cocking-piece and, while holding it in this position, unscrew the cocking-piece from the rear end of the striker. Release the stress on the mainspring gradually. Withdraw striker and mainspring from bolt. Remove mainspring from striker.

To Assemble the Bolt

Place mainspring on rear end of striker and insert these parts into the front end of the bolt (i.e., the end with the overhanging rib), with the point of the striker protruding. Place the point of the striker against a wood or similar surface. Push the bolt toward the front of the striker, working it to cause the collar on the striker to enter the bore of the bolt. Hold the bolt as far forward as it will go and screw the cocking-piece onto the rear end of the striker until the end of the striker is flush with the rear face of the cocking piece. Lower the cocking-piece into the deep notch on the rear of the bolt. See that the rear end of the striker is flush with the rear end of the cocking-piece and the lines on these parts in register. Turn the striker with the fingers to adjust this if necessary. Replace the extractor, sliding it into position from the rear. Place the bolt-head on the barrel of the connecting-bar and turn it to the right as far as it will go. Slide the connecting-bar barrel and the bolt-head over the striker, so that the alignment-lug on the bolt-head enters the alignment-slot on the bolt and the forked end of the connecting-bar straddles the lug on the cocking-piece. Hold the bolt-handle in the left hand, with the bolt front end up, draw back the cocking-piece, turning it to the right, until it latches in the cock-notch, then slide the bolt into place in the receiver. To do this it is desirable, but not absolutely necessary, to press the trigger.

To Dismount the Magazine Mechanism

Release the floor-plate catch. Swing the floor-plate down. Press the follower against the floor-plate and draw the floor-plate off the floor-plate hinge-pin.

To Assemble the Magazine Mechanism

Reverse the operations above mentioned. The foregoing dismounting operations are the only ones to be performed by the soldier.

The rod screwed under the barrel of the Russian rifle is a cleaning-rod. It is short, as it is intended to first clean half the barrel from the muzzle and then clean the other half from the breech. It is threaded at one end, both to retain it in the rifle, and also the Russian Government supplied a tip which went on the threaded end of this rod for cleaning purposes, but, so far as I know, that tip was not made in this country, but was supplied in Russia.

The following are the instructions for dismounting and assembling the breech mechanism of the Krag rifle:

To Remove the Bolt

Draw the bolt fully to the rear, then place the rifle across the hollow of the left arm. Lift the front end of the hook of extractor off bolt with left thumb, and at the same time turn bolt handle to the left with right hand. The bolt can then be drawn from the receiver.

To Dismount Bolt Mechanism

Take bolt in left hand, back of hand down, bolt upside down. Grasp cocking-piece with right hand; slightly draw back cocking-piece and turn it towards the operator until the firing-pin can be removed from the bolt. Take firing-pin in left hand and bear down on point of striker with right thumb until it leaves the firing-pin. Remove mainspring from firing-pin and the latter from sleeve.

To Assemble Bolt Mechanism

Observe that the safety-lock is turned to the left. Reverse the steps of dismounting striker and firing-pin. Insert firing-pin in bolt. Grasp handle of bolt with fingers of both hands, bolt directly downward, and with both thumbs on rear of safety-lock, push strongly forward and turn to right with thumbs until the arm of the sleeve engages the collar of the bolt. Draw back and turn cocking-piece from the operator until its nose enters the notch on rear of bolt. Take the bolt in right hand, bolt handle up, and insert it in receiver, keeping the extractor lifted with right thumb. Turn the bolt-handle to the right and at the same time press strongly with first finger against right side of extractor, forcing extractor into its place.

To Dismount Magazine Mechanism

The magazine gate being closed, engage the flanged head of a cartridge-case under the lug on the front end of the hinge-bar head, and turn the latter towards the gate, out of its seat; then bear heavily on the gate with palm of right hand to overcome the pressure of the magazine-spring, and, with left hand, press forward against the lug, drawing out the hinge-bar pin. Remove the gate, magazine-spring, carrier and follower.

To Assemble Magazine Mechanism

Hold rifle with right side uppermost. Insert arbor of carrier in its hole in receiver and place end of left thumb across magazine to prevent carrier swinging into the latter. Place magazine-spring in its channel, convex side up, rounded end to the rear, particularly observing that the lip at its front end rests in the notch on heel of carrier. Place gate in its seat, lug entering between carrier and magazine-spring. Remove left thumb and at the same time press gate against magazine-spring with right hand. Insert hinge-bar pin in front hinge-hole in receiver with left hand, and press gate down strongly until the pin can be pushed through gate into rear hinge-hole. After the hinge-hole is fully home, turn the head into its seat by opening the gate.

To remove safety-lock, turn it vertical and strike front face of its thumb-piece a light blow. To assemble, introduce the point of the tang of a small file, or any tool of similar size and shape, between the thumb-piece and the spring-spindle, thus compressing the spring and forcing the spring-spindle into the thumb-piece; insert the safety-lock spindle in its hold in the sleeve, the thumb-piece being held vertical; push the safety-lock forward, gradually withdrawing the tool.

The Russian rifle takes the 7.62 mm. Russian cartridge. The bullet weighs about 145

to 148 grains in various makes of this ammunition, and the muzzle velocity is about 2,800 ft. sec. The trajectory is quite similar to that of the .30-06 ammunition with 150-grain bullet, perhaps a slight fraction of an inch flatter at short range. The extreme range of this ammunition with an angle of departure of about 25 degrees will be approximately 3,300 yards.

The old standard Krag ammunition was loaded with a 220-grain round-nose bullet. The velocity of this cartridge in the Krag rifle was 1,960 ft. sec., and you will find tables of its trajectory in almost any ammunition catalogue. The extreme range at an angle of departure of about 25 degrees is not known exactly, but was probably about 2,800 yards. The Krag ammunition has in late years been modernized and loaded by the cartridge companies with a number of lighter bullets and pointed bullets. The ballistics of these will be found in tables in almost all of the catalogues of the cartridge companies.

TARGET RIFLES AND TRAP GUNS

I WOULD like to ask you which is a practical rifle for shooting targets, at 200 or 300 yards? Also, I have a Remington Automatic shotgun with a full-choke barrel, and I would like to ask you what your idea is for the best barrel for shooting clay pigeons from this gun?

Do you think it practical to reload your own shotgun shells if you are a man who is shooting a great deal and wants to get out of it as cheaply as possible? What is the best powder charge for 7½ shot?—J. G.

Answer (by Captain Askins). If you intend to compete in such matches as those shot by the free riflemen, two rifles are to be had adapted to the purpose. The first is the .30-06 with heavy barrel and set trigger; the next is a similar rifle, but chambered for the 7-mm. cartridge, with barrel furnished by Hoffman or Niedner. Possibly a barrel could be had from Griffin & Howe also; but I do not know about that. A barrel of this kind should be 26 or 28 inches long and one-third heavier than normal.

Ordinarily a 28-inch barrel is long enough on an automatic shotgun, but strictly for trap shooting a 30-inch barrel with raised matted rib might be an improvement.

No question but what it is practical to reload your own shells, though the automatic is not the best gun in the world for reloaded ammunition, where a case is to be shot more than once. In order to be certain that shells shall enter the chamber and eject freely, they must be standard size; that is, expanded little if any. Reloading cases a second time usually results in a tight fit. Pump guns will then handle the cartridges better than automatics.

I would use standard bulk powders for trap-shooting, du Pont, E. C., Deadshot and that line. There is no need of a heavy, high velocity load for trap shooting. Charge should be 3 drams.

REMINGTON 20-GAUGE PUMP

I AM PLANNING to purchase a Remington 20-gauge pump-shot gun in the near future and would appreciate your advice on a few points. As a reader of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN I notice some of these points touched on from time to time, but am still undecided.

1. If one wanted to get the most out of this little gun over a hand-trap and hunting small game, what length of barrel would you recommend?

2. I usually buy a matted-rib barrel in a larger bore. Would you recommend a matted solid-rib or a matted barrel?

3. Do the Remington people put out "Kleanbore" shells for this gun? What size shot and what factory load would you recommend for, say, shooting over a hand trap? 4. I want just a standard grade, and I suppose the ordinary length and drop would be fairly satisfactory in the stock for a medium sized fellow.—C. H. F.

Answer (by Captain Askins). 1. Twenty-eight inch barrel.

2. Matted raised rib.

3. Kleanbore shells are made only in .22 rimfire.

For shooting over a hand-trap, No. 8 shot in $\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce loads would be heavy enough. When it comes to game shooting a heavier load might be used; one ounce of shot.

4. The gun is going to fit you nicely just as it is, since nearly every one is fitted well to shoot it—just about as well as they would be with a handmade stock.

* * *

A THREE-BARREL GUN

I AM thinking of buying a three-barrel gun, and expect to get a 12-gauge with .30-30 rifle-barrel. What type of sights can I use? I prefer peep rear, if I can work it. I want to use it for hunting, and perhaps will use it some at the trap. Will it be satisfactory for trap-shooting? Most of my shotgun shooting is ruffed grouse, with a sprinkling of all other small game found in this section. Where would you advise buying? Are there different makes? I don't feel that I can pay over \$200. If I could, I would prefer to buy a second-hand gun in good shape. I want one barrel full and the other to shoot around 60 per cent, as I am not a real fast shot; can shoot better than 80 per cent at the trap. Will the three-barrel handle all modern loads in shot and rifle? Are the rifle barrels accurate? With full and reduced loads, what length barrel do you advise? I would like about 28-inch myself. Also, what weight would you advise? I would like to keep under 7%. Anyway, are stainless steel barrels worth the extra cost? I have never seen or handled one of these guns, so all the information that you could furnish me would be appreciated. I live in the northeastern part of West Virginia. We have fine grouse; some quail, woodcock and squirrels (plenty of them), and wood-chuck by the thousands; also, some black bear and turkey, and a lot of our ground is set on edge, so that weight is a factor not to be overlooked. About fit: I am six feet, and weigh 200 pounds—not fat—about 42-inch chest; medium neck and arms.—R. J. J.

Answer (by Captain Askins). No three-barrel guns are made in this country, and it is almost necessary to take whatever happens to be in stock or place an order and wait until the gun is made in Germany or Belgium. Write to Von Lengerke & Detmold, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, and to Schoerling, Daly & Gales, New York City, and get their catalogues. See if the prices suit you and then you will probably have to place an order to get what you want.

These guns would ordinarily come with folding leaf rear sight on the rib, but I think you could also have a Lyman peepsight placed on the grip, which could be folded down out of the way when using as shotgun. I think that Lyman makes these sights with a special length of stem, so that whatever the shape of the grip the sight will be high enough. You had better write the Lyman people, Middlefield, Conn., about the sight.

A gun which would suit me if in your section of the country would be 16-gauge shot barrels. 25-35-117 rifle-barrel 28-inch

barrels, bored improved cylinder and modified choke. 14½-inch stock, 2½-inch drop at butt by 1½ at comb, gun to weigh no more than 7½ pounds, or 7¾ if I could get it. Of course the 12-bore gun and the 30-30 rifle will do everything that the smaller gun would, but you will have to carry more weight.

Three barrels can be made for any cartridge that any other gun will use. Ordinarily in 12-bore they would be chambered for 2½-inch cases and would shoot all loads that come in this length; that is, all cartridges which could be used in a pump gun.

All kinds of reduced loads could of course be used in the rifle-barrel, whether the rifle was 30-30 or 25-35. Reduced loads would have to be made up by hand, and if you undertake that get Mattern's Handloading, best book I know on the subject.

* * *

RIFLE IS BEST

CAN you tell me, has the man with a high-priced trap gun very much advantage over the man shooting a moderate-priced gun, as the Winchester model 1912, selling for about \$50? What would be the best gun to buy for the man who wanted to use the same gun for trap and bird shooting? Can a good trap gun be bought at a moderate price?

Most all shooting that I have done has been with a rifle, but the turkey shoots in this locality are all with shotguns. I have carried my rifle to a dozen or more shooting matches and never got to fire a shot, so if I am going to shoot at all it must be with a scatter gun. I have always considered trap shooting beyond my means, and still do, but if I can do a little of it without too great an outlay of money, I will.

But for the big shooting pleasure I'll stay with my rifles, the .22 long rifle and the .30-06 Government Springfield.—E. H. F.

Answer (by Captain Askins.) The man with a high-priced trap gun has very little advantage. Some of these trap guns have special stocks made to fit the shooter, and that is the only advantage. If you do not know precisely what you want, then start in with the regular stock gun, and as you gain in skill you are nearly certain to want something special of your own, but don't try to imagine what you want to start with. I have always considered trap shooting in the light that you seem to—too expensive for me, and the skill needed to win takes a long time and much money to develop. The rifle is a much more reliable weapon, anyhow.

EDITOR'S NOTE

DURING MAJOR HATCHER'S ABSENCE of four months in Europe the pistol section of the Dope Bag will be handled by Mr. Karl T. Frederick of New York City, who needs no introduction to the handgun fraternity. We are very grateful to Mr. Frederick for coming to our assistance at this time; and congratulate ourselves that this section of the Dope Bag is to be in such able hands.

5½-INCH BARREL IS HANDY

CONSIDERING the Colt's New Service revolvers and in calibers .38-40, .44-40, and .45 Colt, what advantage, if any, has the 7½-inch barrel over the 5½ inch, in the matter of accuracy and penetration at ranges of thirty feet, 20 yards, and 50 yards? I understand the Army uses the 5½-inch barrel, but the Army has to compromise on many articles of soldiers' equipment, so do not think that any guide as to what the facts of the case are. I recall that the Army used a 7½-inch barrel for the old forty-fives that preceded the thirty-eight of Spanish War days; they roared like a cannon, but they did the work. In the ballistic table of the cartridge companies, where the penetration is given as so many pine boards, what distance from the muzzle is it to the first board? The tables I have do not state this.—H. L. S.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The 7½-inch barrel, to my mind, has very little advantage over the 5½-inch barrel in the heavy calibers. I do not like the balance of the 7½ barrel as much, and it is not as handy to carry. It gives you perhaps 25 feet more velocity, which is not much over 6 per cent. The penetration is increased perhaps 5 or 6 per cent. There is no difference in the matter of accuracy except such as is caused by the increased sight radius on the longer barrel. By that I mean, in a fixed rest the accuracy in one length is as good as in the other. The penetration figures in the ballistic tables are generally taken at a distance of 10 feet from the muzzle.

* * *

DON'T CARRY IT COCKED

IN CARRYING the .380 caliber Savage automatic pistol uncocked with a cartridge in the chamber, is it also necessary to have the safety catch on?

I have Himmelwright's table of ballistics, but believe that there have been improvements since. Can you give me the latest ballistics on the following cartridges: .32 S. & W. long, and .32 Colts New Police; .38 S. & W. and .38 Colts New Police.

Do you happen to know what automatic pistols the French and Japanese armies are using? Does the .38 caliber Colt long give less recoil than the .38 S. & W. Special or .38 Colt Special when used in the .38 Special Colt Police Positive?—C. F. H.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The Savage automatic pistol should not be carried uncocked with a cartridge in the chamber.

When this is done, the firing pin rests directly on the primer and the tension of the main spring is right against the hammer, which, in case the pistol is jarred, will cause it to go off. Keeping the safety on or off will have no effect, as it does not touch anything at all when the pistol is in the uncocked position.

The proper way to carry it is with the hammer cocked and the safety on. When this is done, the safety blocks the hammer from falling and the pistol cannot be jarred off.

The ballistics you ask for are as follows:

	Bullet Wt.	Muzzle Vel.	Energy
.32 S. & W. Long.....	98	790	140
.32 Colt New Police.....	100	730	120
.38 S. & W.	146	730	170
.38 Colt New Police.....	150	710	170

I do not know what automatic pistols the Japanese army uses now. The French army has never adopted automatic pistols. They still use the St. Etienne revolver.

The .38 caliber long Colt does give less recoil than the .38 Special.

BOOKS ON THE HAND GUN

I ENCLOSE herewith copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. in response to your letter of the 19th:

Dear Sir:

The Secretary-Treasurer of the National Rifle Association has written me saying that you have inquired for the names of some books on the subject of revolver and pistol shooting, and asking me, if I could do so, to answer your inquiry.

I do not know just what you have in mind, whether you are interested in the history of the pistol or whether you are more concerned in books of instruction. I am accordingly including some of both.

1. The History of Firearms, Pollard. Houghton Mifflin & Co.

2. The Book of the Pistol, Pollard. A. M. Philpot, Ltd.

3. The Automatic Pistol, Pollard. A. M. Philpot, Ltd.

4. The Evolution of Naval Armament, Robertson. Constable. (Several chapters of this book on the development of guns are highly interesting and valuable.)

5. Pistol and Revolver Shooting, Himmelwright.

6. Hints on Revolver Shooting, Winans.

7. Pistol Shooting, Winans. (I am not sure of the exact title of this book, as I have been unable to put my hand on it. It is a quarto volume nearly an inch thick, published in England, as I recall.)

8. Pistol Marksmanship, Government Printing Office.

9. Pistol and Revolver Training Course. (This can, I think, be obtained from the National Rifle Association. If not, it can certainly be secured from Col. A. J. MacNab, Jr., War Department, Washington, D. C.)

I hope that you will find what you want in the foregoing list.—K. T. F.

* * *

WIRE FOR MAINSPRINGS

WILL you kindly inform me where the chrome-vanadium steel wire of the cross-section used for making the springs described in Major Hatcher's article in the April number of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN may be purchased? If the keystone cross-section has to be made especially, kindly give source of original square cross-section chrome-vanadium steel; also, if not too much trouble, the method of tempering after the spring is wound—L. R. C.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The chrome-vanadium spring wire of the keystone cross-section used by Mr. Garand in making his special firing-pin springs was specially drawn by him to this particular shape, which he calculated beforehand.

Information as to the source of the original wire and method of tempering can probably be obtained by writing to the Commanding Officer of Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

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.22 AND .45 HANDGUN FODDER

IN THE March issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN I note that the N. R. A. has for sale .45-caliber ammunition for the model 1909 revolver.

I have a single action Colt .45 chambered for the regular long commercial cartridge

and am wondering if this 1909 cartridge would give satisfactory results in this gun. I have tried to find out from the gun departments of our local sporting-goods stores but they seem to know nothing of this cartridge.

I have a .22-caliber Colt Police Positive Target Model which I have had worked over by a good gunsmith (action smoothed down and grips made to fit my hand). I am using Remington Kleenbore Long Rifle ammunition with good results. In shooting indoors, though, even this cartridge has rather a loud report, as the room is small in which I shoot.

I would like to know if I could use Kleenbore "shorts" when shooting indoors and "long rifle" for outdoor work without hurting the accuracy of this gun in any way.—H. H. F.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The .45-caliber ammunition for the 1909 Model revolver is exactly similar to the commercial .45 in every way except in the diameter of the rim at the head of the cartridge. The heads of the cartridges on this 1909 Model are slightly larger than those on the commercial cartridge, and for this reason when two of these cartridges are loaded into adjacent cylinders in a single-action gun, the rims interfere.

You can, however, load three of these cartridges into the cylinder with an empty cylinder between each two cartridges and in this way they will work all right in a single action.

I do not think that you need anticipate any trouble in using Kleenbore "shorts" if you carefully clean the cylinder as well in your Police Positive revolver, especially as possible when you put it away.

* * *

FOREIGN HANDGUNS

IN THE January (1926) issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN there is an article by Hans Roeder entitled, "A man-size pistol." Pistol in question is known as the Pickert.

I would like to ask your opinion regarding this pistol. How does it compare with the new model Colt single-shot as to accuracy and finish? Also, is there anybody in the United States that has this pistol, and can you give me the address of the makers? Could you possibly give me any idea of the price of said pistol?—E. W.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). I am sorry that I can not give you much information on the Pickert pistol.

I have used a good many of the best-known foreign target pistols and have found that the accuracy is variable.

There are two styles of actions made in Europe that are much used for target pistols, and frequently barrels are put on them by various individual gunsmiths. These actions are known as the Buchel action and the Stotzer action. The Buchel action is the basis of the model known as the "Tell," while the Stotzer is known as the "Perfeckt Pistole."

These are very good actions, but, as I mentioned above, the accuracy of the barrel is very variable, depending on who made the barrel which you happen to get. It hardly pays to buy one of these foreign pistols without first examining it and trying it out.

On the other hand, the American pistol made by Colt is constructed to meet certain standards of boring and rifling, and all these

pistols are alike and have a very high accuracy. Moreover, if you should have any trouble with one of them, the factory is close at hand for adjustments or repairs.

I am sorry I can not give you the name of the maker of the Pickert pistol. I expect to be in Europe during the next four months and will see if I can find out anything about it while I am there.

* * *

DROP OF THE BULLET

I HAVE a problem in ballistics that I would greatly appreciate having answered and hope that you can enlighten me without too much trouble on your part.

Given the trajectory of a bullet at 100 and 200 yards, and sighting the rifle to shoot point blank at 100 yards, how far above an object at 200 yards must I aim to hit it, the rifle being sighted for 100 yards?

The two bullets I am interested in are the 25-20 Hi-speed and the 30-40 Hi-speed with the 180-grain bullet.

The trajectories are as follows: 100 yards, 30-40, 3.2; 200 yards, 15.4; 50 yards, 25-20, 1.3; 100 yards, 8.2.

If there is a definite formula used in finding these answers I would appreciate your giving that also.

I have been unable to figure this out and thank you very much for any answer you can give me.—J. A. G.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). It is of course highly desirable that a hunter know how far below the point of aim his bullet will drop at 200 yards if his rifle is sighted for 100 yards. Such information is intensely practical, and I am rather surprised that the cartridge companies do not give it; but then it can be readily calculated from their trajectory tables. Also you will find that my book, "The American Rifle," devotes a chapter explaining this and other matters in sight adjustment. It is easy to make the calculation, but it is sort of difficult to explain it to another without moving diagrams, but here goes:

Take the .30-40 Hi-speed cartridge, 180-grain bullet. When a rifle taking this cartridge is fired at 200 yards, with the sight adjusted for 100 yards, the bullet will fly on an average 3.2 inches above the line of aim at 100 yards. Now suppose instead we wanted to sight this rifle in for 100 yards. We would have to lower the rear sight so that the rifle would shoot 3.2 inches lower at 100 yards. That would make it hit the point of aim at 100 yards. If we again wanted to sight it in for 200 yards, we simply reverse this and sight it so that the bullet flies 3.2 inches higher at 100 yards. Now, if we move the point of impact 3 inches at 100 yards, we will move it just twice that amount on the 200-yard target, it being merely a matter of proportion or similar angles. In other words, when we raised the rear sight from 100 to 200 yards we made the bullet strike on an average 6.4 inches higher on the 200-yard target. The answer then is that if your rifle is sighted for 100 yards with this cartridge, it will shoot below the point of aim just double the height of trajectory at 100 yards when shooting at 200 yards—namely, 6.4 inches. The same thing exactly pertains with the 25-20 Hi-speed cartridge. Here the height of trajectory at 100 yards when shooting at 200 yards is 8.2 inches. Double this and you get 16.4 inches, the amount that the bullet will drop below the point of aim at 200 yards if you shot at that range with your sights set for 100 yards.

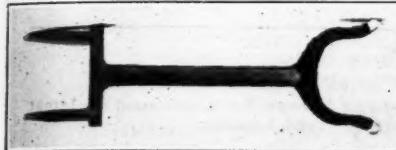
Trade News

A HANDY GUN-REST

EVERY user of the target range, be he a devotee of the military rifle game or a "small-bore nut," shooting a .22 caliber, carries in his kit bag or shooting case a small rod forked in both ends called a gun-rest.

The first thing he does when his turn comes for shooting the prone stage of the program is to stick his gun-rest into the ground, forward and a little to the left of his position. He rests the fore-end of his rifle in the projecting fork, keeping the muzzle off the ground, and leaving the rear sight in a convenient position for any adjustments he cares to make. If he uses a scope-sight he will open the action and bore-sight through the barrel, letting the gun-rest hold his rifle while squinting through the bore and making the necessary changes in adjustments. Sometimes he may try a preliminary shot or group with the rifle held in the gun-rest.

While the employment of gun-rests has been universal among prone shooters, these have all been of a conventional size—too



small to meet all exigencies. The upper fork has been too narrow to hold the gun satisfactorily with sling attached or to take the wide forestocks found on many high-grade target-guns. Also the shank has been too short to lift the gun sufficiently from the ground. This latter need for improvement has been most strongly felt by users of the lever-action type of rifles, such as the B. S. A., Stevens, Winchester, and other guns with under levers.

Belding & Mull have answered this demand by bringing out a gun-rest of the conventional design, but made fuller and larger. The shank is increased to six inches and the fork opening to two inches. In this practical size it will take care of every need. The holding jaws are padded with Rayon braid to protect the finest finished forestock. The construction is an aluminum cast, hand-filed and finished to remove all rough spots. The whole is shellacked to keep it wet-proof.

* * *

REMINGTON REDUCES PRICE OF MODEL 25 REPEATING RIFLE

SO POPULAR has the Remington Model 25 Slide-Action Repeating Rifle proven that increased quantity production has enabled the Remington Arms Company, Inc., to reduce its price substantially. It is now retailing for \$29.95.

The Model 25 is chambered for .25-20 or .32-20 cartridges, which are favorites of many years' standing for small and medium sized game. The usefulness of this arm has been further enhanced by the development of the Remington .25-20 and .32-20 Hi-Speed ammunition. This is the only repeating rifle of the slide-action type made to take the popular .25-20 and .32 W. C. F. cartridges.

Popular Slide Action

The slide-action type of rifle is exceedingly popular in .22 caliber, and the Model 25 will appeal very strongly to those who now own a .22-caliber rifle of that type but who want something that is more powerful.

A rifle of this size is really much more powerful than is generally known and it might be stated here that many bankers' associations, etc., are finding that this particular model is a valuable addition to their guards.

Many Sales Features

The Model 25 rifle is perfectly balanced; it has a twenty-four-inch round barrel; it has the famous Remington hammerless solid breech slide-action mechanism; and it is of the take-down type. This means that the arm can be taken apart and carried in a medium-sized suitcase, and when assembled presents no looseness between the receiver and the barrel. The design of the breech-block is such that upon the gun being taken down it is a very simple operation to remove the breech-block entirely from this arm, and the gun can then be thoroughly cleaned from the breech, all of the interior mechanism being taken out. This is a distinct feature.

It is conceded by many sportsmen that the straight-line, slide-action system applied to the Remington Repeating Rifle is undoubtedly as fast, if not faster, than any other system of reloading.

The magazine holds ten cartridges, and the arm weighs only 5½ pounds.

* * *

PETERS CARTRIDGE CO. MAKES IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—RUSTLESS .22's

Noncorrosive Priming mixture now made Rustless—Improved Semi-Smokeless Powder

THE Peters Cartridge Co. has recently made public the fact that their noncorrosive priming mixture, on which they secured basic patents in 1920, will from now on have the added feature of being made Rustless.

This new development—the result of extensive research—makes possible a .22 cartridge that can be shot time after time without showing the least vestige of rust, pitting, or corrosion. It makes it possible to lay one's rifle aside after shooting, without cleaning it, yet with the assurance that no harm will come of it, provided it has first been properly cleaned, and that thereafter Rustless is used exclusively.

At the plant of the Peters Cartridge Co., Kings Mills, Ohio, are small-bore rifles which have fired better than 200,000 rounds of ammunition made prior to Rustless, and which are still accurate. The Rustless feature will greatly prolong even this record.

The Rustless feature is secured by eliminating from the priming mixture all the salts which have even the least affinity for moisture, which causes rust. The chemicals which cause pitting and corrosion by direct action on the metal of the gun barrel have already been eliminated since 1920.

In addition to the above announcement, The Peters Cartridge Co. also made known the development of an improved Semi-Smokeless Powder.

There is practically complete combustion, which means that the bullet receives all of the force of the powder. It means greater accuracy and uniformity. It cuts down gum-

ming of the rifling. It helps to preserve the straight-shooting qualities of the rifle.

The combined new Peters feature of Rustless priming and improved Semi-Smokeless offer shooters the ultimate in shooting qualities and the acme of shooting ease with no barrels to clean in order to preserve accuracy.

The Peters Cartridge Co. will load Peters Rustless Cartridges in shorts, longs, and long rifles with either hollow or solid point bullets, and with the improved Semi-Smokeless or Smokeless powders. They also announce that there will be no increase in price for the improved features.

* * *

BELDING & MULL BULLET SIZER

SHOOTERS will be glad to learn that an absolutely accurate Bullet Sizer is now available at less than one-third the cost of the usual press machine.

This new tool is of the die and plunger type, designed with a close-fitting guide to insure accuracy, a heavy base for fastening to work table for convenience, and a small interchangeable inner sizing die for including varied diameters in the same caliber.

These inner sizing dies are made of better steel than is usual, insuring longer life than is customary. They are made with square edge and beveled edge on opposite faces, enabling the operator to shear or swage his bullets at will.

The chamber for different calibers is also interchangeable in the same base, offering a further saving in equipment cost.

With this tool lubrication is necessarily an added operation. The tool can be had complete with shallow pan, bullet lubricant and cake-cutter.

The interchangeable chambers also include one for full length resizing of the .45 A. C. P. shell, the shell being driven clear through the tool. A hardened die is used.

It is the only tool covering swaging-down of jacketed bullets. This is practical to the extent of .003-inch. Thus the .311-inch .32-20 bullet, Soft Point, may be reduced to .308-inch for use in .30 caliber barrels. A hardened die is furnished for this purpose.

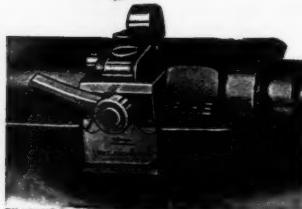
NOTICE

We wish to make clear that the price of Macnab's "Pistol and Revolver Training Course" is now and always has been 50 cents. Through some error in advertising or misunderstanding some have thought the price to be 25 cents.

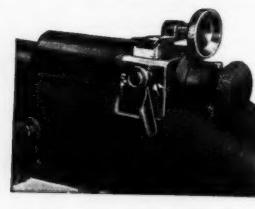
MAJ. T. D. SLOAN LEAVES GRIFFIN & HOWE

Maj. T. D. Sloan has advised us that his position of Vice President and Office Manager of the firm of Griffin & Howe did not leave him sufficient time for other important matters, and that he has therefore resigned from that position.

LYMAN SIGHTS



Lyman 42 Receiver Sight
for Savage Models 19, 22,
23-A, 23-B, 23-C, Ste-
vens, etc.



Lyman 42-W Receiver
Sight for new Win-
chester Models 56 and
57 Bolt Action rifles.

When You Get Outdoors

put a Lyman aperture rear sight on your rifle. Whatever you shoot, including the standard Winchester, Remington, Savage, Stevens, Springfield, B. S. A. rifles, Lyman provides the sight to give you the greatest accuracy. The Lyman aperture method of sighting gives you a decided advantage over factory open sights. Correct sights for all makes of rifles described in the new Lyman Sight Catalog No. 15, mailed to you for 10c.

The LYMAN Gun Sight Corporation

90 WEST STREET MIDDLEFIELD, CONN. U. S. A.

What Next With the Caliber Twenty-two Rifle

(Continued from Page 8)

in the action or let-up in the pep of the firing mechanism.

I am firmly convinced that American riflemen of the small-bore clan must play the iron-sight game as never before or we will become a very one-sided type of super-marksmen; and that is just what we do not wish to become. The British play the iron sight entirely, and know little about the fascination of the telescopic sight; in fact, they decry its value more or less, which I believe is a great mistake. Our training with the glass sights has made of us remarkable holders, which is one of the outstanding features of this form of sighting; but we will find that very important accomplishment of little avail if we are unable to take advantage of it because iron sight lore has been allowed to pass more or less into the discard.

We will quickly discover that light plays far more tricks with our iron-sight equipment than with our glass sights; that bright targets lead to higher aim and dull targets to lower aim; bright sights to low aim and dull sights to higher aim. They often compensate. Also, we can not hold off as readily as we could with the telescopic sight, but must make changes resolutely, instantly and without fear, but never take the full correction indicated by the off-shot, but the half of it to start with. If we are holding like a machine-rest and the ammunition is placing them in one hole there

is some logic in the full correction; otherwise there is not. Sights must be vertical, not leaned to either side, for unless this canting is uniform there will be trouble in the lateral placement of the shots on the target. With our scopes this error was instantly noted and as instantly corrected.

Great improvements in reliability and compactness of grouping have lately made their appearance with several brands of well-known ammunition. This ammunition should be obtained at the first opportunity and tested out in the rifle, so that it is known positively what can be expected when the day of trial comes.

Undoubtedly one of the prime reasons why marksmanship in Switzerland is so healthy and vigorous is because the greatest latitude is allowed regarding equipment. The Swiss

BOND Straight Line Loading Tool Model "C"

Will perform all the operations of Loading, except putting powder in the shells, and do them quickly and accurately.

Shells will be sized straight and bullets seated true.

NOTE:

The Chamber, Plungers, and Neck Die of our Model B Tool can be used on the Model C.

MODERN-BOND CORP.,
813 West 5th St.,
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Enclosed find 10 cents for which send me latest Catalogue on Hand Loading.

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Mounted on the Model 99 Savage

Price of Telescope \$25. Write for literature

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are seldom satisfied with a group that is just in, but strive to get that group all in—well centered, in other words; and this is very characteristic of their marksmanship. American small-bore marksmen have a nasty habit—a sort of slackness, as it were—of being satisfied provided the group just makes the possible.

APPROXIMATE RISE IN ELEVATION AT TARGET RANGES FOR CALIBER .22 MATCH RIFLES IN MINUTES.

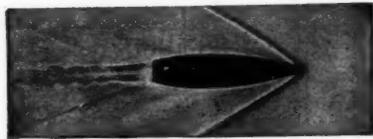
(These corrections will get you near the bull on the first shot or may even do better than that.)

Range Yards	Elevation in Minutes
25 to 50	8
50 to 100	17
100 to 150	25
150 to 175	31
175 to 200	37

Note:—These figures in minutes will have to be added to your basic figure or ZERO of the ride obtained at 25 yards.

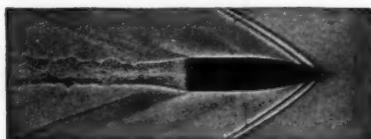
Why Boat-tail Bullets?

BOAT-TAIL BULLET



Actual photograph illustrating how the Western Boat-tail bullet reduces air resistance. Note particularly that the reduction in base diameter diminishes the area of tail drag or vortex.

ORDINARY BULLET



Remarkable photograph of bullet traveling 2,700 feet per second, showing air resistance both at the point and base. Compare the wide vortex or tail drag with that of the Boat-tail bullet.

THE soundness of stream line design to reduce the resistance caused by the passage of a solid through air or water is universally accepted. Boats, racing automobiles, aeroplanes, dirigibles—all these employ a stream line, tail-diminishing design to reduce the vortex which forms immediately behind a rapidly moving object, and acts as a retardant upon the object's forward motion.

Ballisticians realized many years ago that the same principle applies even more strongly to bullet design, but when Boat-Tail bullets were first tried out their advantages were more than offset by the disadvantage of loss of accuracy.

It remained for Western Cartridge Company ballistic engineers to produce the first really accurate Boat-Tail bullets. These bullets were submitted in the U. S. Accuracy Tests of 1922 and outgrouped all others. Since that time Boat-Tail bullets have been adopted by our own and other governments for military purposes. WESTERN has continued to champion the Boat-Tail bullet principle and is now offering the first of a series of new Boat-Tail bullets in the popular sporting cartridges.

Boat-Tailing sporting bullets reduces friction within the barrel, as well as increasing the bullet's ability to

overcome air resistance. The result is higher velocity, usually about 50 to 75 feet per second, depending upon the load. This, of course, means flatter trajectory, higher muzzle energy, higher sustained energy, and increased killing power. The killing power is further improved by the fact that Boat-Tailing lengthens the bullet, assuring deeper penetration.

With all these advantages, WESTERN Boat-Tail bullets give accuracy equal to the very best flat base loads. At present they are available in Open Point and Soft Point bullets for the .30-06, .30-40 Krag, .30 Newton and .300 H. & H. and Hoffman Magnums. Other sizes will be offered as soon as the necessary developmental work can be completed.

The successful adaptation of Boat-Tail bullets to sporting cartridges is the latest achievement of the same WESTERN Technical Staff which has produced so many other important ammunition improvements, including Super-X, the famous long range shotgun load, Xpert shotgun shells, Lubaloy and Open Point Expanding bullets, and others. These improvements have made WESTERN cartridges and shells the choice of champions in all kinds of competition and have led to their use by the leading scientific and big game expeditions.

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Model 19 N. R. A.

.22 long rifle caliber repeating bolt action. One-piece pistol grip, walnut stock. Five-cartridge magazine.



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Adapted to standard firing positions as set down by the N. R. A.

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Unexcelled in accuracy and value.

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MILITARY AND POLICE HOLSTERS FOLSOM PATENT

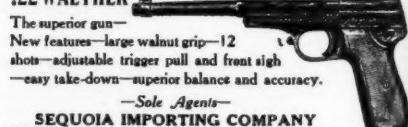
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—easy take-down—superior balance and accuracy.

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A book of benefit to any riflemen be they beginner or expert. Covers all phases of the small-bore game from the selection of the rifle for a tyro to the selection of the shooters for the Dewar Team. Chapters on Ammunition, Ballistics, Sight Setting, Telescopes, Making High Scores, Equipment, The Rifle Team, Coaching, Club Organization and a wonderful chapter on The Rifewoman. Seventeen chapters in all, everything original, 352 pages, with 100 illustrations, bound in silk cloth.

Windage and trajectory charts of the .22 long-rifle cartridge for the first time together with official drawings and specifications of all .22 ammunition and rifle chambers. Voluminous tables of interior and exterior ballistics covering all ranges. Data of every description regarding all makes of rifles and cartridges, equipment and rifle ranges. A book every rifle club and shooter will find of interest and value.

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The latest book covering the hunting of American Big Game. The "dope" on rifles, equipment and successful methods of still hunting and stalking. Entirely different from the usual line of sportsman's books. 352 pages with over 75 illustrations.

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*Printed for the benefit of
revolver shooters of America,
by SMITH & WESSON*

Alignment

850 feet per second is 51,000 feet a minute or almost 580 miles per hour—that's the speed of a revolver bullet.

At this speed, air gives as solid support as concrete, and the least curve becomes an almost impossible corner.

Now—just imagine what will happen to the bullet if fired in a revolver in which the cylinder and barrel do not line perfectly. If the bore at the breach is standard size, a slice will be cut from the bullet—if the breach is “funnelled,” one side of the bullet will be pushed back and hang over at the stern—in either case, the balance is destroyed and wild shooting results.

To make each chamber of the cylinder come into perfect line, requires a perfect cylinder—to be described later—and in addition, a cylinder held in place by bearings which allow no play and which will not wear loose.

This is the reason for supporting the cylinder of a Smith & Wesson revolver between two hardened steel bearings—a construction found in no other revolver and which maintains the alignment which in these guns, must be within one one-thousandth of an inch of perfection to pass inspection.

Try this test—hold a white card along side your revolver and fire a shot—if it's a Smith & Wesson there will be no lead on the card.

Determine your real ability by a revolver that is made so that it can do the finest possible shooting.

Our Descriptive Booklet O may interest you—it will be sent free upon request.

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THE REVOLVER MANUFACTURER





SPRINGFIELD SPORTERS

A Springfield military rifle properly remodeled into sporting type is the best all-around hunting rifle in the world. It is ideal for all American big game, for antelope and lion shooting in Africa, and for mountain hunting in India. No other rifle or ammunition is so reliable, so sure in its functioning, nor so accurate. A greater variety of ammunition, suitable for all uses, is obtainable in this caliber than in any other.

We are the largest remodelers of Springfield military rifles in the world, having been engaged in this work continuously for the past ten years, and we are prepared to complete orders with the best possible workmanship, and in the minimum time.

Any life or annual member of the National Rifle Association can purchase a Springfield rifle for his own use through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, and request delivery to us for his account. In every instance Springfield rifles or parts must be furnished by the customer.

The "sporting" type of Springfield as made at Springfield Armory has a heavy, stiff barrel, and is a little the most accurate type on that account, and it remodels into a sporting rifle weighing about 8½ pounds. The "National Match" type of Springfield remodels to about 8½ pounds, or in extra light type with 20-inch barrel to about 7½ pounds. Groups at 200 yards with best ammunition run about 2, 3, and 3½ inches respectively. Our remodeling does not in any way whatever decrease the accuracy from the original rifle—in most instances it increases the accuracy.

Sights.—Lyman 48, Lyman 103, Howe-Whelen, Belding & Mull, or open-leaf sights secured by band as desired. Standard or matted ramp front-sight base with detachable front sight protector, and ivory, gold, or platinum beads. Belding & Mull, Fecker, or Winchester telescope sights, also Hensoldt, Zeiss, and Noske telescopes with Noske mountings.

Stocks.—Finest imported walnut, in shape, design, checking, and dimensions to suit customer. Dull London oil finish. English carabao horn or American type forearm tips. Pistol-grip caps with or without trap for extra front sight. Soft rubber recoil pads, or checked and engraved steel butt-plates with trap for implements, including short, light, jointed cleaning rods.

Slings.—Whelen combination shooting and carrying sling of best oiled leather attached with stationary or detachable noiseless and tangleproof sling swivels. Front swivels attached to barrel in front of forearm, or just in rear of firearm tip in conjunction with barrel band as desired.

Engraving.—We are prepared to execute engraving, including inlaying in gold, platinum, or silver in the most artistic manner by our own engraver in our own shop. Lettering and numbers can be removed from receivers, and a matted surface substituted without injuring heat treatment or strength of receiver.

Model 1922 Pistol Grip Armory Stocks can be remodeled, lightened, checked, and polished so as to make excellent sporting stock at \$30.00 up.

Other Rifles such as Mauser, Mannlicher-Schoenauer, Model 1917, Winchester Model 52, Remington Model 30, and Savage can also be remodeled, restocked, or rebarreled for any suitable cartridge. We have excellent models of stocks for these rifles.

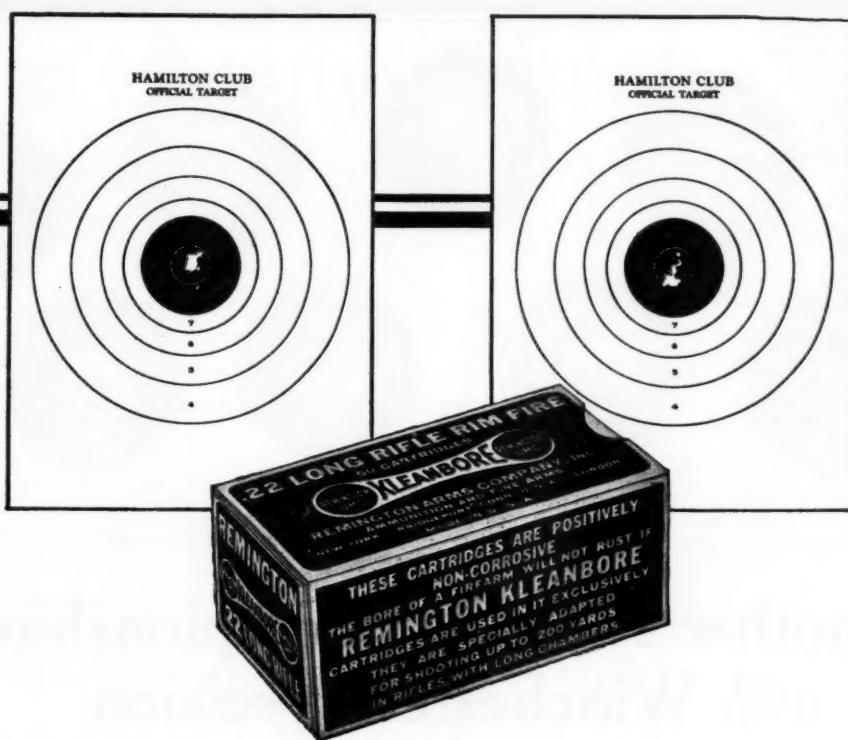
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**ACCURATE AT FIRST ACCURATE ALWAYS
AND NO MORE CLEANING!**

NO MATTER what the type of arm in which they are used, you may depend upon the infallible accuracy of the marvelous new Remington KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES—the miracle ammunition that prevents rust, corrosion, and pitting, and practically eliminates erosion, in rifle, pistol and revolver barrels.

Above you see two splendid targets, each a "possible" made by H. L. Judd, of the Hamilton Club, Chicago. He used a .22 target rifle for the one on the left and a .22 single shot pistol for the one on the right. Still a third "possible" was made in 10 shots with a .22 autoloading pistol.

"It certainly is a great satisfaction," writes Mr. Judd, "to be able to put one's guns in the locker without having to clean them.

"Shall be glad when I can get KLEANBORE for my Big Game Guns."

All over the country they are having the same gratifying results from Remington KLEAN-BORE CARTRIDGES. Remember that there is only ONE KLEANBORE. Beware of imitations.

You can buy Remington KLEANBORE CARTRIDGES from your dealer at the same price as ordinary ammunition in .22 short, long and long-rifle.

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REVIEWS

AMMUNITION

SHOTGUNS

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ROBERTS ISLAND RIFLE CLUB TEAM

Reading left to right: Upper row—Walter Gyr, George Ohm, Henry Ronkendorf, Walter Hubbard, George Titherington. Lower row—Waldo Haack, Harry Wolfinger, Gerald Wallace, Gilbert Barthold.

Another N. R. A. Championship with Winchester Precision

THIS year the N. R. A. Civilian Interclub Indoor Championship at 75 feet has gone out to the Pacific Coast. The Roberts Island Rifle Club, of Stockton, Calif., after landing third place in 1926, carried off the first championship honors for the coast in this event with a score of 2,949. The shooters shown above compiled the following scores in the three stages: 995, 988, and 966. They made the highest total scored in each stage and captured the national title by 21 points.

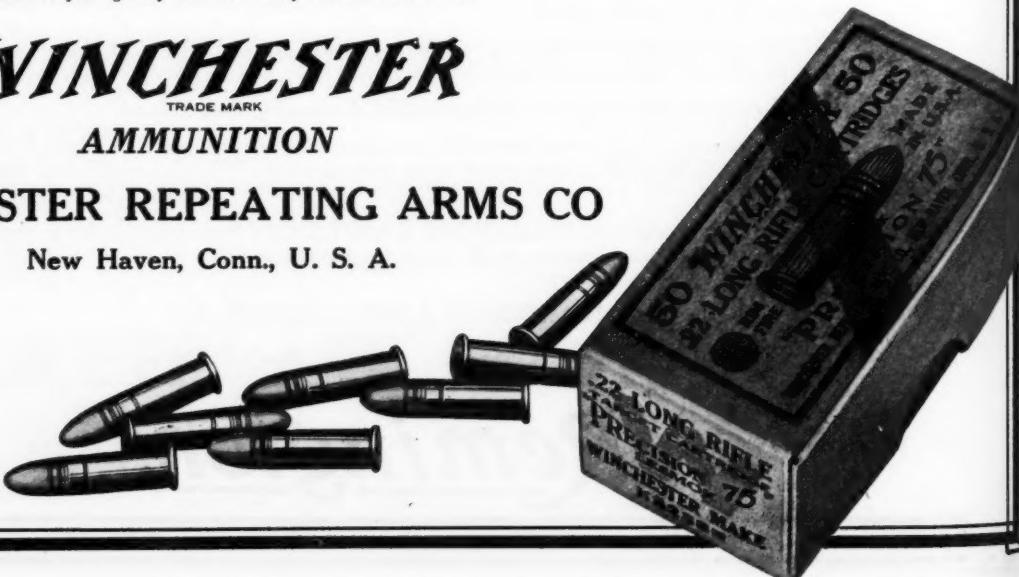
Congratulations to the champions from the Pacific Coast. Winning this big annual event demands good shooting—mighty fine shooting—good team work—good equipment. Every shooter needs every point he earns; his ammunition must be accurate, dependable, uniform.

The Roberts Island champions placed their dependence in Winchester Precision to give them everything they earned. They won the title with

WINCHESTER
TRADE MARK
AMMUNITION

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO

New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.



The Arms Chest

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THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of ten words when his subscription is paid for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly on one side of the paper only, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office three weeks prior to the following publication date. All words in excess of 10 must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents a word. Cash MUST accompany order.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of 10 cents a word. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. They should be in the publication office three weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.



WANTED—American Firearms. Hunt up your discarded firearms. Have your friends do likewise. In every family there are firearms discarded as being obsolete. Send a list of what you or your friends have. If the pieces are what I want, I will offer top prices. S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd P. O., Pa.

12-27

COLLECTION OF MODERN WEAPONS for sale. Write for list. Sidney Maranov, 242 W. 38th St., New York City.

WHILE THEY LAST—Genuine Mauser Repeating Rifle. Waffenfabrik Oberndorf, in factory grease, 7 mm., famous for accuracy and killing power, \$35. Also 8 and 9 mm., \$35. Over and Under, 3-barrel guns. Send for bargain list. Fred'k Hollender, 1157 Morris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

7-27

HANDLOADING AMMUNITION, by J. R. Mattern. A text-book covering all phases of the loading and reloading of ammunition for rifles and revolvers. 380 pages. 117 original illustrations. Voluminous tables of ballistics and 50 pages of load tables for all modern cartridges. A technical discussion on each popular cartridge. Complete instruction for loading to duplicate factory loads, short-range and small-game loads, big-game cartridges and loads to obtain extreme accuracy at all ranges. Everything is original, there is no reprinting of catalog dope. Intensely practical. No shooter should be without it, whether a handloader or not. Bound in buckram. Price, \$3.00 postpaid. Small Arms Technical Publishing Company, Box 18, Marshallton, Delaware.

6-27

WANTED—Bound or copies, "The Rifle," 1855-1886; "Shooting and Fishing," and "Arms and the Man," 1904-1922. W. B. Pace, 428 Farmington Ave., Waterbury, Connecticut.

5-27

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE—Any one having had dealings with Charles D. Frost, hailing from Montana or anywhere in the West, please advise me. Last heard from in California. Dr. R. A. Brown, No. 7 South Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

6-27

CLOSING out entire stock of genuine Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, Sauer shotguns. Lowest price in U. S. Send stamp for list. Baker & Kimball, 38 M. South St., Boston, Mass.

7-27

WANTED—Tripod for Colt Machine Gun. R. G. Redman, Cherokee, Iowa.

8-27

THE OVR UNDA GUN for trap or field—the greatest improvement in a sporting gun in a generation. Circular on request. Baker & Kimball, 38 M. South St., Boston, Mass.

7-27

WANTED—Cap and Ball Revolvers, Moulds and Flasks, in good condition. State price and describe. Dr. P. F. Rosenstein, 1416 Medical Arts Bldg., Houston, Tex.

6-27

FOR SALE—No trades—S. & W. 10-inch Target pistol with Heiser Holster, new, \$20.00. Colt S. A. 5½-inch Gold front sight, Ivory and checked walnut grips, extra hammer and trig for light and heavy pull, perfect, \$30.00. Remington 120 target rifle, brand new, \$15.00. Savage 250 model '20, 22-inch barrel Lyman peep and gold front with fine case, perfect, \$32.00. Weihrauch Alpine Binoc in case, perfect, \$25.00. Eastman V. P. Kodak F7.7, in case, \$5.00. B. & M. mould 200 gr. 44-40, new, \$2.50. Ideal mould 87 gr. spitzer gas check 250; Savage, new, \$2.00. Bond double cav. mould 93 gr. spitzer gas check 250; Savage, new, \$3.00. 2000 Gas check cups, .25 cal., \$2.00. 2000 Remington No. 8 Primers, \$4.00. 1000 Remington No. 6 primers, \$2.00. 1000 Winchester No. 1 W primers, \$2.00. 300 Western 87-gr. Lub. S. P. 25-20 bullets, \$2.50. 300 Winchester 44-40 primed cases, \$4.00. Bond Lub. and size dies with punches for Bond mach., \$2.50, \$4.25, \$6.00 each. Copy "American Rifle," now \$2.50. Bank draft or P. O. money order only. Trans. extra. L. H. Wohlenberg, Iowa State Savings Bank, Lyons, Iowa.

6-27

B. S. A. MATCH RIFLE, pistol grip, sling, etc., absolutely perfect, \$30.00. C. R. Anderson, Box 348, Mason City, Iowa.

6-27

EIGHT TUBE SUPER-HETERODYNE, all accessories complete, trade for firearms. Elmer L. Latham, 424 Broadway, Lincoln, Ill.

6-27

WANTED—Paradox ball and shot gun by some high-grade English maker. W. M. Newsom, 228 East 61st St., New York, N. Y.

6-27

SALE—Gun stock checkering tools, \$5.00; set includes five medium coarse spacers, V-cutter, Swiss file, flexible straight edge, full instructions, money back, guarantee. R. J. Snyder, Pine Castle, Florida.

6-27

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES whelped April 5th, papers to register in AKC or FDSB, sell \$35.00. Trade for Seneca Chief F6:3 lens or Autographic Kodak special size 1A*. Also consider 38:40 new service 7½ barrel or Smith and Wesson .22 heavy frame target. Must be first class, no junk. Write fully. Alfred H. Harrop, Jr., Dumas, Ark.

6-27

FOR SALE—Colt 38-40 single action 5½-inch barrel, new barrel and cylinder, \$20.00. S. & W. Revolver, .22 caliber Target Model, new, \$25.00. Colt .38 Army Special 6-inch barrel, \$15.00. J. K. Sheerer, Mattawan, Pa.

6-27

SELL—Newton Rifle with 30-06 and 256 barrels. Particulars on request. Charles H. Trotter, 3325 West Michigan street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

6-27

TRADE—Perfect Hendsolt 8x24 Binocular for perfect .22 Colt, or offer. Dr. J. R. Morgan, Mori, Oregon.

6-27

WANTED—Lyman 34 Krag receiver sight. E. Callard, Wallace, Idaho.

6-27

FOR SALE—N. M. Springfield star gauge. Lyman No. 48 sight, sling, gun-crane condition inside and out. No trade. Price \$52.00. M. S. Rose, 1519 Campbell St., Oakland, Calif.

6-27

SALE OR TRADE—Remo-Mauser 10.75 Rib barrel, crank condition. Jack Scott, 814 West 47th St., Kansas City, Mo.

6-27

SALE—Model 52 Old Stock, Parker rod, Staxon kit 250 Palma, \$20.00. Charles Knapp, 3530 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

6-27

WANTED—Two new barrels for Krag. S. R. McAlary, 210 Dilworth St., San Antonio, Texas.

6-27

SALE—Winchester S. S. Heavy frame Winchester double set 38-55 No. 3 fair, action perfect, \$16.00. Marlin Mod. 43, 12-28, fancy stock, like new, cost \$74.00, sell \$40.00. Winchester Mod. 12, 12-30, good \$25.00. **WANT:** Crossman lever or B. S. A. .22 air rifle. J. H. Klenck, Warren, Penna.

6-27

SELL—Very fine Percussion locks rifle and shotgun, rifle barrel over shot, barrel patent breech, silver mounted stock. Spencer carbine. .50-70 Sharps, good as new. .45 Smith and Wesson single action, very fine condition. **WANT:** .22 Smith and Wesson revolver in trade. Charles C. Milliron, Box 146, Dayton, Penna.

6-27

SELL—Two double set Ballard actions, need tightening, each \$10. telescope from Ballard \$4. Ballard stock \$4. 40-65 Ballard barrel, perfect, \$5. New single set 22 L. R. Winchester Lyman \$24. Double set Sharps \$6. W. R. Allen, 1301 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

6-27

SALE—Springfield Bbl. \$4; Cocking-piece sight \$3. H. E. Beach, 66 S. Broad Street, Norwich, N. Y.

6-27

WANT—30-06, 30-40, 7.62 Ammunition, Binoculars, Scopes. Robert Goudy, Cannon Falls, Minn.

6-27

SELL—Bausch & Lomb 6X binoculars with case, \$25. Frank Gates, 74 S. 56th St., Tacoma, Wash.

6-27

WANTED—New Krag Rifle Barrel. Clarence B. Davenport, Sprakers, N. Y.

6-27

FOR SALE—.405 Winchester 1895, ivory bead front and four-leaf express rear sights, rubber recoil pad, absolutely new, \$40. 250-3000 Savage 1899, fine condition, \$25. 25-20 Winchester 1892 Carbine, half-length magazine, rifle butt-stock, ivory bead front sight, fine condition, \$15. D. P. Dickie, 250 W. 104th St., New York City.

6-27

SALE—Stevens 32-40 S. S., fine. Special sights, handmade, P. G. stock, \$18. Clifford Littlechild, 105 Dartmouth street, Vermilion, S. D.

6-27

FOR SALE—Ballard Action only, \$4. Ballard action only, engraved "Mid Range," newly case-hardened, \$10. Model 92 Winchester, stainless steel, ¼ magazine pistol grip checked, shotgun butt, Lyman windage, peep and ivory bead sights, new, never shot, \$41. 18-inch pre-war Game Getter, perfect inside, outside excellent, \$18. Harold Allyn, 10 Commonwealth Ave., Springfield, Mass.

6-27

FOR SALE—Colt's Frontier, .45 Cal., 7½, good condition, \$15. H. L. Frazier, Lost Nation, Iowa.

6-27

SELL—Winchester single shot, caliber .38, perfect. Claude Roderick, Monett, Mo.

6-27

WANTED—.38 Officer's Model frame. Daniel Beals, North Kansas City, Mo.

6-27

FOR SALE—New Remington Express .30-06, \$39.50. B. & M. Molds for Squibb-Miller bullet No. 311168, \$2.50. Springfield action, complete, \$12. H. D. Fessenden, North Fairfield, Ohio.

6-27

SELL—Colt's Army Special, .38 perfect, \$22. Harry Brown, Colona, Ill.

6-27

WANTED—An Ideal 25-cal. Bullet Mould, good condition. H. K. Clark, Barre, Mass.

6-27

THE FRIENDLY LITTLE RIFLE FOR SALE—.25-35 Winchester-Neidner 26-inch. John B. Anderson, Box 128, Houston, Pa.

6-27

FOR SALE—Bisley Colt .38 Special, perfect, \$40. Colt S. A. Army .38 Special, perfect, \$30. .38 S. & W. Special M. & P., 4-in., monograms in grain; good, \$25. Bond Tool. 38 Special, new, \$5. W. M. Hile, Castalia, Ohio.

6-27

FOR SALE—Holland .375 Magnum Repeater. Leather case; Telescope. Dr. Sherwin Mella, 1034 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 6-27

FOR SALE—Savage .250, Colt Model 20, perfect, extras, \$40. Two Model 53 Winchesters, perfect, 25-20 Take-down, \$32; solid frame, \$26. .38 Smith & Wesson Special 5-in. barrel, holster new, \$24. .22 Colt Automatic bead sights, nearly new, holster, \$24. No trades on guns. TRADE—.250 Loading Tool for .30-06 Belding-Mull. H. N. Bund, No. 7, Topeka, Kans. 6-27

FOR SALE—Montgomery Ward 33-power telescope, \$15. L. C. Osborn, Box 492, Silver City, N. M. 6-27

SELL—.30-06 '95 Winchester, \$20; Krag Carbine, \$10; Star-gauged, \$12; Lyman 34, \$17; Smith & Wesson .44-40, \$10. Fred H. White, Fall Brook, Calif. 6-27

FOR SALE—Restocked Russian Rifle, 7.62 mm., with cartridges, \$23. Winchester Musket, .22 cal., \$9. Hugh Gray, Elm Grove, W. Va. 6-27

NEW BARRELS put on rifles. Relining barrels our specialty. Washington Gun Shop, Medical Lake, Wash. 6-27

FOR SALE—Improved Model Bolt Action Savage .250-3000, fired 70 times, perfect; oil finish stock with special checking; antifinch pad; King gold head and sling, \$40. Chas. H. Hathaway, Drawer 1598, Tucson, Ariz. 6-27

FOR SALE—Marlin .30-caliber Machine Gun, new condition, two bolts complete, \$125. Model 1895 .30-06 Winchester Rifle, new, never fired, \$37.50. Model 1899-G, .250 Savage Take-Down Peep Sight, gold bead front sight, leather case, first class, \$35. Winchester lever action .30-30, fair condition, barrel will have to be reset, \$12.50. J. F. Tuchek, Box 64, Chula Vista, Calif. 6-27

WANT—Scope Sight, Spotting Scope, Powder Scopes. Ben Herr, Lebanon, Ind. 6-27

OUR latest and very possibly last Shippie and list is now on the press. It is worth any man's stampa. It is becoming increasingly apparent to the unprejudiced that the present pistol legislation is but a definite step to facilitate further intolerable and unwarranted search and seizure in our homes. Our two greatest enemies are politicians, many in A. S. L. after "Gov't Jobs" and organized alien thugs after our life and property. Shift with the House of Shift, North Woodstock, N. H. 6-27

FOR SALE—1899 .250-3000 Savage. All condition, \$35. Write for particulars. Russell Ash, Station B, Clarksburg, W. Va. 6-27

BEAUTIFUL curly black walnut blanks. Write to Hal. Eudaly, Seymour, Ind., for full description; only few to offer. 6-27

WANTED—.30-1898 Krag cartridges. H. A. Sprouts, 841 Douglas Avenue, Elgin, Ill. 6-27

FOR SALE—.25-35 Winchester S. S. Scope blocks attached. Loading tools and components. Perfect condition, 40. Geo. A. Hausner, 517 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y. 6-27

THE JOSTAM ANTI-FLINCH RECOIL PAD FOR SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES. Used by more shooters than all other recoil pads combined and by best shooters everywhere. The only pad made that assists in convincing you that your gun fits you properly. Eliminates upward whip of the muzzle and maintains perfect gun position for second shot. Does not permit recoil to move gun stock downward, and muzzle upward. Thousands of shooters tell us NO KICK COMING when Anti-Flinch Recoil Pad is used. That's why sales on this pad are greater than all others. Buy from your neighborhood dealer or direct, \$3.25. Special size pads, 50 cents extra. Catalogue Free.

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IN 1922, sixteen years after Uncle Sam adopted the present smokeless cartridge (.30/.06) for the then new Springfield rifle, government chemists announced the chief cause of after-corrosion.

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In 1906, when the first match was fired with the new ammunition Hoppe's No. 9 was ready to properly clean the bores and prevent after-corrosion. It has been doing the job ever since—in all firearms.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON- GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, published semi-monthly at Washington, D. C., for April 1, 1927, City of Washington, District of Columbia, as:

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Laurence J. Hathaway, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, National Rifle Association of America, Washington, D. C.

Editor, Laurence J. Hathaway, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Managers, Executive Committee, National Rifle Association of America.

2. That the principal officers are:

Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, New York City, President.

Hon. Benedict Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, First Vice-President.

Lt. Col. L. M. Rumsey, St. Louis, Mo., Second Vice-President.

Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., Retd., Washington, D. C., Third Vice-President.

Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, Baltimore, Md., Executive Vice-President.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is—(This information is required from daily publications only.)

LAURENCE J. HATHAWAY,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1927.

S. A. GENTRY,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires August 3, 1931.)



670 Shots—All 10's

DURING the 1927 indoor matches of the Metropolitan Rifle League, eighty-two possibles were scored. Sixty-seven of these possibles—84% of them—were shot by riflemen using U. S. .22 N.R.A.'s. We show a composite (actual size) of the sixty-seven possibles. There's accuracy for you! And at one hundred yards.

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Not only were most of the possibles at the Metropolitan registered with U. S. .22 N.R.A.'s, but shooters of these ultra-accurate .22's won first and second in the championship as well as first, second, and third in the preliminaries.

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.22 N.R.A.
Long Rifle Cartridges



The Black Cross comes down

The mist of early morning dropped lazily around a little tent where two men sat, playing cards. A mile away the much-bombed city of Toul was awakening to another day.

In the tent a phone rang. "Two German planes sighted, flying about 2000 metres over the city."

Two forms vanished from the tent. Two pursuit planes soared upward and began to circle toward Toul. A gun barked from the obscured sky. Suddenly the mechanics on the flying field gave a yell—and a flaming plane with black crosses on its wings crashed in a nose dive. The noise had hardly subsided when another crash came on the opposite side of the field, and again the black cross was visible in the wreckage.

This was April 14, 1918. The two men who left their card game so hurriedly were Lieut. Alan F. Winslow and Lieut. Douglas Campbell, of the 94th Aero Squadron. The two enemy planes were the first ships to be brought down by the American Air Service—the first chapter in a long book of brilliant achievement in the clouds.

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